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ECONOMY URGED AS THE KEY TO ALLIED SUCCESS

Lord Lytton Calls Careful Use
of Ships Absolute Condition of
Victory—Assurances Given as
to Submarine Menace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Curzon and Lord Lytton dealt in a reassuring way with the submarine menace. Lord Beresford raised the question and gave impressive figures of the tonnage lost by the German submarine activity. There was not the slightest necessity, however, for panic. Nevertheless, they had a bad time to face and the loss of cargoes was a serious matter. He paid a glowing tribute to the heroism, devotion and magnificent chivalry of the mercantile marine. British mercantile seamen, who had served on two and sometimes three ships that had been blown up, had immediately on reaching harbor signed on again.

Lord Lytton replied in a striking speech, notable both for its matter and for its style and manner of delivery, especially for the quiet calm confidence it showed, that the submarine menace would be met. Lord Lytton, who is one of the parliamentary secretaries to the Admiralty, said the German should learn the answers to Lord Beresford's questions in due time by experience on the sea and not by speeches made in Parliament.

Going on to give as much information as possible, he indicated that the submarine danger could only be met by the successful combination of a very great number of measures and by the cooperation of all branches of service and the public themselves.

Lord Lytton said the supply of mines had been largely increased and the greatest efforts were being made in the matter of destroyers. The British Navy, he said in a passage of striking interest to neutrals, could guarantee sufficiency of sea commerce for the needs of the home population and the armies in the field; for the fulfillment of their obligations to their allies and also to keep open certain sea routes for neutral commerce.

But it was an absolute condition of success that the whole available cargo space of available ships should be given up to absolute necessities only. That would be true if all submarines were destroyed tomorrow, and hence

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The latest news from the western front shows the British still making steady gains at several points. London reports successful raids east of Sochez, northeast of Neuville St. Vaast, north of Loos and east of Ypres. The raids resulted in the usual demolition of dugouts and taking of prisoners.

Berlin reports some renewed activity on the Macedonia front, in the head of the Tchernia River, which was the scene of such strenuous fighting last autumn. The official statement claims the capture of a hill position east of Paralovo. Paris reports the occupation by the Italians of the village of Eresen, in Albania, in the neighborhood of Koritza.

British forces on the Tigris front have, according to London, established a line across the bend in the Tigris, west of Kut-el-Amara, and have completely hemmed in the Turks in this section.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The official report issued last night from army headquarters reads:
Front of Archduke Joseph: South of the Vale Putna road our troops took a strongly constructed point of

(Continued on page five, column one)

BERNSTORFF IS ON BOARD SHIP READY FOR TRIP

Steamship Frederick VIII Under
Guard All Night to Insure
Safety of Former Ambassador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador, boarded the Frederick VIII before 8 o'clock this morning for his trip home to Germany.

The train which brought the count and countess and his official party of 54 persons from Washington was met by a crowd which was curious, but not disrespectful. The count posed for photographers, declined to be interviewed and promptly boarded the Scandinavian liner. The vessel was guarded closely all night by police and Secret Service men, with Collector of the Port Malone in charge.

Precautions against troublemakers were extraordinary. A man was taken into custody this morning for trying to get into touch with the former Ambassador. No other disturbance was reported and the heavy guard of police boats, as well as of officers, was expected to be sufficient

(Continued on page four, column two)

SPAIN APPROVES OF GOVERNMENT NOTE TO BERLIN

Country Shows Utmost Firmness
Although Not Wanting War
—Bilbao Favors Energetic
Action Against Central Powers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Senor Gimeno, the Foreign Minister, has handed Mr. Willard, the United States Ambassador, a copy of the answer of the Spanish Government to the Central Powers' note, indicating at the same time that in existing circumstances and with due regard to her foreign policy Spain can take no other course than that defined in the answer to Germany and Austria. The country generally thoroughly and fervently approves of the firm tone of the Spanish answer and is especially gratified with the phrase about Spain not allowing the life of the nation to be interrupted.

The country is all for the utmost firmness, although not wanting war, partly because of internal difficulties that would arise, also because the country is as keen as ever on the idea of the peace conference being held in Madrid.

Although the populace strongly favors peace on almost any conditions, and will apparently tolerate any amount of pro-German intrigues and German menaces, this is not the attitude of the industrial and commercial classes.

It is said the losses on the Spanish Mediterranean coast, through the new submarine policy, already exceeds 100,000,000 pesetas. At Bilbao, the feeling is intense, the leading manufacturing concerns all strongly favoring energetic action against Germany. Here it is urged that the 20-mile limit from the coast, in which Germany respects Spanish shipping, is insufficient for fishing purposes. At Bilbao the stoppage of shipping and the coal shortage, necessitating also the closing of blast furnaces, has paralyzed industry, producing a situation so grave that a special Cabinet meeting on the subject was held. Meanwhile, Spain is watching closely the attitude of

(Continued on page five, column five)

MANY AMERICANS TO STAY IN BERLIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berliner Tageblatt says the majority of American business men and doctors residing in Berlin will remain, while numerous Americans have come to Berlin to await developments. Mr. Wolf, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, has left for America.

(Continued on page five, column one)



Count J. H. von Bernstorff

Who sails today from New York on the steamship Frederick VIII

RUSSIANS HONOR DELEGATES FROM UNITED KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Anglo-Russian Society entertained the British delegates to the Petrograd conferences at a banquet on Monday night. M. Rodzianko, in proposing the toast of the British delegates, said all Russians were convinced that their alliance with Britain corresponded, not only with the requirements of war, but with the interests of all nations.

Lord Milner referred to the value of the conference, and said he heartily shared M. Rodzianko's sentiment that their two countries and peoples had qualities which rendered partnership between them beneficial to themselves and mankind.

General Polivanoff paid an eloquent tribute to the achievements of the British army and navy.

General Headlam, senior British military delegate, replied expressing a sense of the value of interchange of views with Russian officers.

Sir George Buchanan, in proposing the toast of the new Russian Ambassador in London, reviewed M. Sazonoff's work in regard to the Anglo-Russian understanding, referring particularly to his cooperation with Sir Edward Grey to prevent a European war, during the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. He remembered that M. Sazonoff, more than once, advocated to him the adherence of Great Britain to the Franco-Russian alliance as the only thing likely to restrain Germany in prosecution of the policy which he foresaw must sooner or later plunge Europe into war.

Replying M. Sazonoff paid a tribute to what Sir George Buchanan himself had done in allying their two countries. He hoped the British Government would never doubt the sincerity of his desire to achieve such relations between Britain and Russia as would eliminate all mistrust or misunderstanding. Credit was as much the essence of politics as of commerce.

LIBERAL COALITION CANDIDATE ELECTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The result of the by-election in Rosendale division of Lancashire for a member in succession to Viscount Harcourt resulted as follows: Sir J. H. Maden, Liberal coalition 6019; Mr. A. Taylor, peace by negotiation candidate, 1804. The peace candidate took little part in the contest, being for the bulk of the time in the custody of the military authorities.

SWISS BANK EXTENSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Swiss South American Bank, which was organized to promote export trade to South America and has hitherto worked in close connection with a German overseas bank, has now at the instigation of home exporters opened negotiations for a connection with the Societe Franco Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud.

EXPLOSION NEAR HAMBURG

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Hamburger Nachrichten reports a serious explosion at Quickborn, near Hamburg, last week, two large ammunition factories being destroyed and causing 63 casualties.

STEAMER AFRIC AMONG VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

White Star Liner Is Sixth Belonging to Company Lost During War — Three Americans on the Oil Steamer Saxonian

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Amongst the notable vessels reported sunk yesterday is the White Star liner Afric, 11,998 tons, of which 17 of the crew are missing and five are believed to have been killed. The vessel was carrying no passengers. This is the sixth White Star liner to be sunk during the war, the others being the Arabic, Britannic, Georgic, Laurentic and the Oceanic.

The Afric was built in 1899 with a speed of 13½ knots, and before the war was employed in passenger and cargo service to Australia via Cape Town.

Other vessels reported sunk are the Foreland, 1960 tons, built in 1914; the Athenian, a trawler, the crew being 31 hours in boats before being rescued; a smack and a fishing trawler. It is reported that the captain of the Saxonian, an oil steamer of 4855 tons, recently sunk, was taken prisoner by a submarine. Three Americans were among the Saxonian's crew, one being wounded with shrapnel. It is also reported that there were no mails on the Californian, recently sunk.

Status of Warships

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An article published by the majority of the German newspapers points out that while the submarines would sink neutral merchantmen they would not attack neutral war vessels, but the latter would enter the blockade zone at their own risk. The article points out also that the fact of neutral war vessels escorting merchantmen would cause no change regarding the treatment of merchantmen in the blockade zone.

U-Boat Fires at Coast

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An official statement issued last night says:

"An enemy submarine emerged at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the mouth of the Adour River and fired six shots at the coast. The land batteries immediately replied. At the first shot the submarine dived quickly. Five persons were wounded, one seriously. The material damage was insignificant."

As to American Ships

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A special Zurich telegram to the Matin says, according to a semi-official Berlin telegram, the Frankfurter Zeitung declares categorically that if the American ships Rochester, Orleans and St. Louis are encountered in the prohibited zone, they will be sunk without mercy while the Lokal Anzeiger publishes an analogous and equally peremptory declaration.

EXPORT FREIGHT PILED HIGH ON EASTERN DOCKS

Foodstuffs Bound for Abroad
Held Up by Lack of Vessels
Braving German Submarine
Threat—Railroad Embargoes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the most serious freight tieups in the history of the country prevailed today on all railroads normally carrying foodstuffs and other commodities between the East and West.

Railroad men characterized the situation as extremely critical. Thousands of freight cars are held on sidings, some of them loaded, but their movement is practically impossible, owing to the congestion on the Atlantic seaboard brought about by the German submarine order. With the number of ships leaving New York for Europe reduced, following announcement of the submarine blockade, freight has kept piling in from the West during the past week.

Munitions, automobiles, foodstuffs, supplies of every kind are piled high on New York docks. Acres of freight cars stand in yards waiting to be unloaded but with slight chance of their contents being removed because of lack of bottoms in which to ship the goods across the Atlantic.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad today announced an embargo on all freight west of Buffalo. This closes the last road open to that section. The Pennsylvania and New York Central have had embargoes on business west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh for several weeks. At the offices of both lines it was said there was no indication of the embargo being lifted.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad announced an embargo on all shipments west of Buffalo. At the railroad offices it was said the Lackawanna was believed to be practically the only line open to the West before the embargo was issued. It becomes effective at midnight.

Stopping shipments westward was necessary owing to embargoes that have been declared by connecting lines in that territory, it was said. There are 3300 Lackawanna freight cars held up in Buffalo today, it was stated at the offices. The New York Central today put to work 1000 laborers to help clean up the yards.

"Unless conditions improve very satisfactorily in a few days, the Public Service Commission will be compelled to take drastic action to relieve the situation, which has become in every respect like a siege," announced Commissioner Devoe P. Hodson, before leaving for Albany.

In answer to an earnest appeal from the flour and other mills in Lockport, Medina and Rochester, some of the roads took for immediate shipment today quantities of wheat for these cities from the local elevators. An effort will also be made today to get through the Black Rock yards into Bridgeburg, Ont., many loaded cars for Toronto, Hamilton and way points.

Favoritism Charged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shippers of the Middle West are convinced that shipments of grain and other commodities destined for the Allies are being moved eastward, due to the influence upon the railroads of eastern banking interests who are "backing" the Allies to win. But other shippers than those destined for England or France have not moved eastward for weeks except in small quantities.

Middle West Shippers Say Allies' Goods Are Moved

The submarine blockade, shippers say, has not made any great difference in the situation since its inauguration on February 1, as there are plenty of British bottoms in eastern ports which have not been affected by the submarine warfare. The shipments carried by American bottoms are not of

(Continued on page four, column four)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Business and Finance | Pages 14-15 |
| Stock Market Quotations | 14 |
| Canadian Loan May Come Soon | 15 |
| Dividends Declared | 14 |
| Wool Trade Conditions | 15 |
| Wheat Report | 14 |
| Editorials | Page 20 |
| Frederick Douglass | 19 |
| France-Spanish Relations | 19 |
| Cultivation of Scottish Grass Lands | 19 |
| Where Publicity Is Folly | 19 |
| Missouri Wants a Change | 19 |
| Notes and Comments | 19 |
| European War | 19 |
| Cabinet Considers Problems | 19 |
| Economy Urged in Use of British | 19 |
| Ships | 19 |
| Government to Help Arm Ships | 19 |
| List of Ships Sunk | 19 |
| Official War Reports | 19 |
| Propaganda Note Explained | 19 |
| Spain's Answer to Germany | 19 |
| Efforts of Portuguese Navy | 19 |
| Settlement of War Liabilities | 19 |
| Torpedoplane an American Invention | 19 |
| German Crisis Doubles Naturalization | 19 |
| Rate in Boston | 19 |
| Education | Page 18 |
| President Hopkins on the College and Character | 18 |
| Lord Bryce on Value of the Classics | 18 |
| People in the News | 18 |
| In the Libraries | 18 |
| Notes on Politics | 18 |
| Sporting | Page 12 |
| English Football Competition | 12 |
| National Baseball League Meeting | 12 |
| U. S. Indoor Lawn Tennis | 12 |
| The Home Forum | Page 19 |
| Divine Love Doth Guide | 19 |
| The Kolsch Valley | 19 |

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON BERLIN DENIAL

German Repudiation of Submarine Campaign Conference
Thought Due to U. S. Rebuff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication today of reports from Berlin that the Imperial Government repudiates and denies making any offer to enter a conference for the possible modification of the submarine blockade to give safety to ships of this country brings no official comment here.

The State Department's official account of the negotiations with Dr. Paul Ritter, who is acting for Germany, contains the statement that the Swiss Minister informed the department that his Government had been requested by the German Government to make the advance. It was in accordance with these instructions that Dr. Ritter presented the matter. It is not considered conceivable that Dr. Ritter would act on his own initiative.

It is thought possible that the quick rebuff given Berlin may account for

(Continued on page five, column seven)

DANIELS NAMES MEN CONCERNED IN PEACE PLEA

Secretary of Navy Says Dr.
George Kirchwey and George
Barthelme Arranged to Send
Wireless With His Permission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The method used to induce Germany to make the offer of a conference to consider a possible modification of the submarine blockade for the purpose of safeguarding United States ships, has been made clear. It is a simple story, and not the complicated affair that had been supposed to have been constructed around this international plot of the propagandists.

On the Sunday following the day when the break with Germany came, William Jennings Bryan was in Washington, at the Hotel Lafayette. Among his callers was Dr. George Kirchwey, dean of the Columbia Law School, who seemed to be deeply concerned in getting something done that would prevent war between Germany and the United States. He talked about the matter with Mr. Bryan, and it now appears, from Mr. Bryan's recollection of what took place that day, that it was agreed that the German Government must be given to understand clearly the President's real purpose.

Dr. Kirchwey, according to all accounts, wanted to have the Sayville wireless used for the dispatch of a message. Mr. Bryan says he gave a letter of introduction to "an American citizen to Secretary Daniels," but as for any knowledge of the contents of the proposed message, or whether it ever really was sent, he is completely ignorant.

There is no evidence whatever that Mr. Bryan conferred with Count Bernstorff, George Barthelme, however, who accompanied Dr. Kirchwey, with the Bryan letter of introduction, to Secretary Daniels, is closely allied with Count Bernstorff, and has been in his confidence since the beginning of the war.

Secretary Daniels frankly admits receiving Dr. Kirchwey and Mr. Barthelme, and he says his recollection of the message is that it amounted simply to some extracts from the President's address and some quotations from Mr. Bryan's speeches which, he says, were deleted.

No objection was seen to the message, and it was sent on its mission of mischief to Berlin, with the result

(Continued on page five, column three)

GOVERNMENT TO ENABLE SHIPS TO BEAR ARMS

Navy Department and the White
House Will Determine Steps
That Are to Be Taken —
Difficulties Faced in Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the United States will make it possible for steamship companies to arm their ships is beyond question now. All inquiries as to the methods and policy to be followed bring the reply, "It is up to the Navy Department and the White House." The pacifist movement has had no effect whatever on the Administration, which has been influenced only by the necessity of relieving the blockade in Atlantic ports, and more important still, upholding the right of merchantmen to sail the seas in safety.

It is pointed out that the Government is going about the solution of this situation deliberately and methodically. The factors entering the situation, each one of which has to be considered in the arming of vessels are:

1. The Imperial Government is seeking to provoke the United States into some act that will be construed as an act of war and which will place the responsibility here technically for starting hostilities. The arming of merchant ships may be so construed.
2. Many hundreds of citizens of the United States are in the Central Power countries who will be in danger if war is declared.

The detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners is especially exasperating to the United States Government. The State Department is seeking official information from all quarters on the causes for their detention, and as soon as the facts are at hand the release of the men held in Berlin will be demanded.

Inquiries have been made as to the treatment accorded the crews of German ships in all United States ports. So far as the Government has been able to learn, they have neither been arrested nor deprived of any privileges, but have received the most courteous treatment. It is understood no specific instructions were sent out by the War Department concerning these men, as it was not considered necessary.

This applies to Manila and to Honolulu also. The position assumed by the Berlin Government in detaining citizens of this country on the baseless supposition that Germans are detained here is taken to indicate how ready the Imperial Government will be to consider the arming of ships as an act of war.

The President knows the rights of the United States, and no one expects that he will recede from the stand he has always taken, that the freedom of the seas may not be interfered with. The arming of merchant ships, from the standpoint of this country, therefore, will not be considered an act of war, but purely a defensive measure. Germany has declared, however, that the arming of merchant ships, either defensively or offensively, against submarines places them in the class of auxiliary naval vessels.

A way will be found, it is believed, to enable the Navy to furnish the necessary guns to merchant vessels so that they may sail as soon as possible.

(Continued on page five, column five)

MUNITION SUPPLY ADEQUATE, SAYS SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

British Army's Main Requirements Now Guns and Railways
—Western, Principal Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig, in an interview with a representative of the Havas agency, declared the British Army had the output of munitions it required and the main requirements were now guns and railways. Of guns they could never have enough, although in the matter of wastage they had agreeable surprises.

Sir Douglas declared that until recently their network of railways behind the lines was notoriously inadequate and involved a grave disproportion between the tonnage landed at their bases and the tonnage which the railways could handle. This disproportion handicapped their operations until, at his request, English railway company directors came over to investigate and then told him that what he wanted he would get. He got even more than he asked for and one company went the length of stripping their lines of ballast, of which the British Army was in want.

Referring to supplies sent to Russia, Italy and Rumania, he reiterated that unity of front and a solid front were necessary. Continuing, Sir Douglas expressed the view that the decision of the war would take place on the western front, which would always remain the principal front. Therefore, they must devote all their energies to making that front defensively and offensively the best.

In reply to a question whether the decision would be secured by the

(Continued on page five, column six)



Map shows bend in Tigris River at Kut-el-Amara, where the Turkish forces have been hemmed in, according to the British official statement.

TORPEDOES CAN BE LAUNCHED BY AEROPLANE

Torpedoplane Inventor Rear Admiral Fiske Tells of Success of His Machine in Trials and in Actual War Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The "torpedoplane," which, under favorable conditions would, he believes, make a \$20,000,000 battle cruiser, was explained by its inventor, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, at the Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition Monday night. "This is a scheme," he said, "by which the regular Whitehead torpedo may be launched from an aeroplane as effectively as it is launched from a destroyer. A destroyer goes toward her enemy at a speed which can rarely be as high as 30 knots, and launches a torpedo from her deck into the water, and by that act throws back a lever on the torpedo, called the starting lever, which causes the propelling mechanism of the torpedo to go ahead full speed.

"By my scheme the aviator approaches his target from a great distance and high up; and when say seven miles away, he volleys toward the water, runs above the surface a short distance toward his target, and when ready simply pulls a lever. This releases the torpedo from under the aeroplane, and at the same time he throws back the starting lever, with the result that the torpedo falls into the water in exactly the same way as if it had been dropped from a destroyer.

"Capt. Alessandro Guidon of the Italian Navy tried out the scheme two or three years ago, and hit the target nine times out of ten at 3000 yards. I received private information from Europe about a year ago that a lieutenant in the British Navy made four flights over land into the Sea of Marmora in an aeroplane under which a Whitehead torpedo was secured and sank four Turkish vessels, using 14-inch torpedoes weighing 731 pounds each. For this service he was given the Distinguished Service Order. I have also received further information of absolute reliability that one of the belligerents is taking means to use this plane on a large scale.

"It would be very difficult indeed for the runs of a ship to hit a torpedoplane, because accurate firing from a rolling ship at an aeroplane which is neither overhead nor on the water surface is almost impossible. If the ship is struck below the water she is disabled, if not destroyed; while the torpedoplane can be shot full of holes without much damage, unless hit in a vital place. The aviators tell me they see no practical difficulties whatever in doing their part of the work.

"For an attack on battleships such as might approach our coast the torpedoplane weighing about a ton would be best; and this can be fired successfully from a distance of five sea miles or more. For carrying torpedoes like this, we now have in this country a number of aeroplanes large enough for the task; and this, I think, gives the most ready and practical means of defense that we can put up at the present moment.

"But the battleships would be accompanied by a vast array of other vessels which are very important. These are lightly built and have thin sides; so that light torpedoes would be thoroughly effective.

"In our present state of unpreparedness, it would be a great thing if we could bring out something as revolutionary and effective as the old Monitor and that could be got ready in the limited time that may be granted us. We cannot hope to catch up to any of the leading powers in ship or submarine building. We are far behind, but I believe that our national security could be brought up to quite a hopeful condition by establishing say 50 torpedoplane ships at each of the 10 important naval districts, and on aeroplane mother ships, which would go with the fleet. Such an act would give us a quickly-made and inexpensive weapon for defense.

"Two days ago I was advised that the Aero Club of America and the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission are making plans for developing the torpedoplane in a practical way. I feel confident that we will have fleets of torpedoplanes ready for the defense of our coasts in the near future."

Rear Admiral Fiske is the inventor of the stadiometer, the telescope sight, the telescope mount for handling large telescopes on shipboard, the turret range finder, the system of director firing under which all guns are fired by one man looking through a director telescope, wireless control of torpedoes, patented in 1880 but only recently developed by John Hays Hammond Jr. At the battle of Manila Rear Admiral Fiske inaugurated the system of correcting the range by observing the fall of projectiles from a station aloft in the Petrel. This system, now used in all navies, is called spotting. In 1903 he brought about the use of turbine engines for driving Whitehead torpedoes; in 1905, the use of the system of plotting the speed and direction of the target in battle, in a quiet room below the water line; and in 1915 and 1916 he induced Congress to establish the office of chief of naval operations for handling the Navy according to the laws of strategy.

SALOON ALLIANCE FORMED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Saloonkeepers Alliance of Louisville and Jefferson County has been organized here for the purpose of presenting a solid front in the developing fight for State-wide prohibition in Kentucky.

COMPLETION OF LINKS IN BARGE CANAL SERIES

Engineer Williams Reports on Progress of Work on the Great New York Waterway

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Champlain canal should be entirely completed this year, says State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams in his annual report, published in the Barge Canal Bulletin. The Champlain Canal is only one link in the barge series, to complete which \$27,000,000 became available in February of 1916.

"In my last report," says Mr. Williams, "it was stated that by Aug. 1, 1916, boats would be using the channel of the new Champlain Canal for its entire length and that before the close of the 1916 navigation season a channel with a minimum width of 60 feet and a depth of 12 feet would be made available. At the close of navigation in 1915 a careful study of conditions on the Champlain Canal was made, to determine if it were not possible to use the new canal when navigation opened in 1916 and thus save the cost of making certain repairs to the old canal, which would be kept in commission for only a part of the season. As the result of such study the work on uncompleted contracts was so progressed that navigation used the channel for the new Champlain Canal for its entire length on May 15, 1916. Considering the saving in the cost of maintenance and operation, the action which resulted in putting the new canal in operation on May 15, 1916, seems justifiable, even though it makes it necessary to defer until May 15, 1917, the completion of a channel having a minimum width of 60 feet and a depth of 12 feet.

"On the Erie Canal all the work is either completed or under contract, with the exception of the dam in the Genesee River at Rochester, the connection with the Niagara River at Tonawanda and a few bridges spanning the new canal. I am still in hope of so progressing the work that the Erie Canal can be opened in the year 1918. The Oswego Canal is completed and will be used for through navigation in the spring of 1917. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be ready for use when navigation opens in 1917.

IMPORTATIONS OF RUSSIAN GOODS AIDED

American-Russian Chamber of Commerce Sends Representative Abroad to Smooth Out Difficulties of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"That Russian raw materials are of great importance to American industries and that American firms will purchase a steadily increasing amount of Russian raw materials is emphasized in a report of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, in reviewing Russian-American trade relationships under war conditions.

"The European war," the report continues, "resulted in a breaking down of the former methods of purchasing Russian raw materials and necessitated the organization of new forms of procedure. In addition to the difficulties resulting from war conditions, transportation facilities both on land and sea have added to the difficulties of the American importer. The Russian Government has been straining every effort to keep its army supplies moving regularly, and in many cases it was impossible to secure sufficient transportation facilities for the movement of large quantities of Russian raw materials from Russia to the United States.

"The bulk of the materials moved to the United States have come from Russia via the Trans-Siberian route to Vladivostok and across the Pacific. The most important of the importations from Russia has been sugar-beet seed, and the needs of the sugar-beet industry in the United States have been supplied from Russian sources. Previous to the war the United States was buying from German houses Russian seed, and the importations of sugar-beet seed direct from Russia is a distinct advantage to both countries.

"Although the present procedure has borne good results, there are many unnecessary restrictions in connection with the movement of Russian raw materials to the United States. It would be of great benefit to Russia if larger quantities of Russian raw materials could be brought forward to this country, and there is a crying demand for many Russian raw materials in the United States." In view of these circumstances, E. C. Porter, executive secretary of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, is being sent to Russia for the purpose of doing everything possible to eliminate some of the present difficulties, and to secure a freer and larger direct importation of Russian goods to this country.

AID TO TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—Establishment of a school for teachers at Emory University at Atlanta is planned by the bishops' council of the Methodist Church, following a meeting of the South Georgia Conference of the presiding elders of the church. The council decided to raise \$125,000 for the purpose.

CITIES APPEAL FOR DEEPENING OF MERRIMACK

Eighteen-Foot Channel Wanted From Lowell to the Sea—State Asked for \$3,500,000 Appropriation for the Project

LAWRENCE, Mass.—This city is headquarters for the leading exponents of the movement to make the Merrimack River navigable from Lowell to the sea by digging an 18-foot channel through its center. Members of the waterways committees of the chambers of commerce in the chief cities of the valley have their arguments in readiness to present the legislative committee at the hearing next week at the State House.

The bill in the Legislature calls for a State appropriation of \$3,500,000 to be paid annually on condition that the Federal Government shall appropriate a like sum, the cities and towns along the river to pay for land damages, to provide public terminals and other minor claims. The United States Government agrees to pay for the channel over the Newburyport bar. The legislators of the Merrimack valley have organized, with Senator James R. Teller of Lawrence permanent chairman, and are ready offensively and defensively to handle the measure.

The Merrimack at the present time has only four and one-half feet at the wharf in Haverhill, 15 miles from the ocean. Sufficiently broad, the proposed channel, turned from its course by canals and possibly locks at Lawrence, will permit coal barges and other commercial craft to pass up and down river with freight. Coal, lumber, cement, lime, cotton and wool, shipped by coastwise boats to wharves nearby, today dependent on one railroad for transportation to up-river towns, may be carried much cheaper and quicker to their destinations.

It costs a certain Haverhill firm handling English grain more for freight from Boston to Haverhill than it costs from Liverpool to Boston under present conditions. Each year over 1,400,000 tons of coal come to Massachusetts coasts on the Merrimack River. The amount of coal burned in Lawrence alone is about 150,000 tons a year. If the average saving of about 33 cents a ton could be made, it would mean a saving of \$50,000 a year to this city alone. Lawrence averages yearly about 75,000 bales of cotton, 45,800 barrels of lime, 22,000 barrels of cement. Haverhill receives its coal in barges towed on the tidal waters from Newburyport, where it is unloaded at the rate of over 135,000 tons annually. If the channel were existent this second handling would be spared, it is argued.

Haverhill, the greatest slipper manufacturing center of the world; Lawrence and Lowell of woolen and cotton fame, and a host of adjacent industrial cities and towns, are all interested in cheaper transportation rates. Water fronts of mills and factories it is felt will not be seriously impaired, at least not enough to offset the tremendous savings to those factories themselves. Up to Newburyport at the present time there is a usable channel for barges. Beyond that but little use commercially is the "River of Spindles" to the other cities. Haverhill, although not so badly off, is fighting through its Chamber of Commerce as hard as Lawrence and Lowell for the realization of a navigable Merrimack.

The total population of cities and towns adjoining the river in this State is about 308,000. Assessed estates reached a value last year about \$265,000,000. There are 816 manufacturing establishments. The proposed improvement is regarded as much the interest of New England as the valley itself as far as supremacy as an industrial and commercial center go. It is a significant fact that the Merrimack River turns more spindles than any other river in the world.

GERMANY'S ACTION VIRTUALLY ENDS BELGIAN RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was expected that the Administration would make some comment during Tuesday on the decision of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium to withdraw from participation in the work in Belgium and Northern France, but none was forthcoming.

The step was taken following an order from the German authorities ordering all Americans to leave except a few representatives led by Minister Whitlock. Although there will be a few persons engaged in the relief work, it is the view of the State Department officials that the commission's departure will mean the virtual cessation of all the measures that have been taken to alleviate the distress of the Belgians.

The department looked for reports from Minister Whitlock during the day, but none arrived.

OMNIBUS PENSION PASSED BY HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Without debate or roll call, the House passed the omnibus pension bill Tuesday afternoon in about 15 minutes. The bill carries about \$160,000,000, slightly less than the same bill of last year.

NEW PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF WAR LIABILITIES

M. Thery Proposes System for Dealing With the Allies' Post-War Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—M. Edmond Thery's scheme for settling the war liabilities as between the Allied nations is being very favorably received in France. It not only provides a practical system for dealing with the immense financial and economic problems that must be resolved by the Allied nations immediately after the war, but it goes much further, since it opens the way to the possibility of establishing a means whereby securities may become interchangeable between nations on a fixed basis, which is perhaps the first great step towards the standardization of financial securities and values. M. Thery says that the nations whose destinies the present war has united—the richest as well as the poorest—have pledged all their resources for the securing of such a victory as will liberate the world by assuring it a permanent peace based on right and justice. It is, therefore, only just and reasonable that after victory each of the nations shall be able to recover and utilize the indemnities that are due to it and arrange the liquidation of its own particular damages under the most favorable conditions. To obtain this practical result throughout, it will be necessary, says M. Thery, for all the Allies, from England to Montenegro, in the most simple manner to pool their war expenditure and damages in the form of a "Dette Unifiee" backed by the solid guarantee of all the Allied nations. It is quite useless at this moment to discuss either the amount or the form of the international loan which would liquidate the "Dette Unifiee." It is just sufficient to indicate that such a loan should be authorized, issued and administered by a special bureau, the board of directors of which should be nominated by the Allied nations. United action as to the liquidation of the liabilities and damages of the war of the Allied nations might produce financial and economic results of the happiest character provided that they agreed to the following:

1. That the bonds of the "Dette Unifiee" shall be negotiable on all the financial markets of the Allied nations.
2. That each nation shall regulate the service of the loan at the special bureau with its own national currency on the basis of a gold par value.
3. That a reciprocal arrangement be entered into by which the interest coupons and the redeemed bonds of the "Dette Unifiee" shall be paid for in all the Allied countries with the money of the country in which they shall be presented for payment; this latter also being regulated on the basis of a gold par value. This triple privilege accorded to the "Dette Unifiee" would give an international value of the first order to the bonds, a fact which would permit of future conversions. This would be especially so as they would have the collective guarantee of a group of nations whose actual wealth and whose productive capacity will be at least equal to the actual wealth and productive capacity of all the other countries in the world put together.

The most important advantages of all that the Allied nations would find in this method of liquidation would lie in the fact that the "Dette Unifiee" would be the means of establishing a permanent arbitrage of exchange, thereby steadying and solidifying all questions of monetary exchange between the nations of this group. By so doing it would greatly facilitate the stability and development of commercial and financial relations which were in many ways sadly lacking between these nations before the war. In a word, with this method of liquidation the less fortunate nations would profit by the credit of the richer nations; but these latter would also secure an advantage, since by this collective loan a method would be established by which all the financial operations entered into individually between the Allied nations since the outbreak of hostilities could be regulated. Finally, the unity of liquidation, says M. Thery, would assure during many years to come, the moral and material benefits of the great fundamental ideas of an alliance which had led them to victory.

M. COCHIN RENOUNCES TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The following telegram has been sent by M. Denys Cochin, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to M. Triantaphylides, announcing his resignation of the citizenship of Athens: A year ago, when all Athens was enthusiastic in the cause of France, the title of Citizen of Athens was conferred upon me by M. Bonachi, Mayor, and M. Melas, president of the Municipal Council, in the presence of M. Venizelos. Today M. Bonachi is in prison, M. Melas in exile, and the Municipal Council has deprived M. Venizelos of the title of Citizen of Athens. It can easily be understood that such a title no longer has any value in my eyes, and that I refuse to bear it, so long as the good citizens who bestowed it upon me have not got it back again for themselves.

DANISH SHIPMASTER REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Ole Christian Fortensen, master of the Danish steamship Beira of Copenhagen, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Morazan of Liverpool, whom he rescued in the Bay of Biscay on Nov. 11 last.

PANAMA LAND TITLE SYSTEM A HANDICAP

Development of Farming and Fruit-Growing Held Back, While Supplies Are Shipped in by the United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—Those who understand how the history of Panama may explain its backwardness previous to the building of the railroad and the commencement of the French canal may wonder why the lands on the isthmus still remained undeveloped during the 50 years since. They see thousands of acres of rich virgin soil on all sides, and they find that oranges are as dear as in Washington and eggs are 50 cents a dozen. Why did not the construction of the canal stimulate production? The answer to this unfolds a complicated condition here. Both the French and the Americans at first had to import produce. It is known that the purchase of supplies by the French was accompanied by the same desire to gratify the trade in France that has nearly always characterized the purchasing policy of such large organizations; while the urgent pressure with which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft pushed forward the construction of the canal caused them to get their provisions from outside at first, as they were not available locally and the development of local production was too slow to be waited for. There are certain problems in agriculture to be solved here, certain conditions incident to soil and climate which would require a number of years of experimentation and of experience before capital would engage in it on a large scale, and the American canal organization could not wait for those years to pass, but built up a system of importation which reduced costs to a minimum and made even local production risky in competition with it.

Then too, the two canals, the French and the American, produced a curious result, by which local capital found all the employment it could desire on a very safe and sure basis. The large army of laborers had to be housed, and the moneyed men of Panama and Colon built houses and rented them. The two cities began to grow and this gave local capital all it could do, both in trade and in real estate. So Panama, contrary to the usual case, began with cities first, and its rural life must come later. It was a common thing for the rental of houses to pay for the building of the first year, and so to pay 100 per cent on the capital thereafter. Farming had no charms when money could be made that way.

So the fact remained to this day that oranges and yams are imported from Jamaica, plantains from Bocas del Toro, fowls from New Orleans, and cattle from Colombia. Yet all of this could be raised within two miles of Colon, as has been proved by the few cases in which some of the Panamanian capitalists, who were willing to risk something on the experiment, tried it out. The Governor of Colon, Reuben Arcia, was one of these. But just when these efforts began to encourage those making them to extend their operations, the policy of the American Government was changed, and immediately affected these efforts in a very marked way.

This policy was the "expropriation" of the Canal Zone lands. The way in which the United States Government came to possess not merely the political control of the Canal Zone, but to own the land itself as any private property owner might, is a curious and interesting bit of history.

In the first place, it must be understood that the titles to land in Panama have long been notoriously complicated and uncertain. There are some families holding land granted to their ancestors by the Spanish crown and kept in their unbroken possession ever since. They are usually loath to part with any of it. But many tracts have passed into possession of their present occupants in all sorts of ways. Some were granted by one revolutionary Government or another for "patriotic services" and were good as long as the occupants were "patriotic." Often these lands had been taken from others. Then there are titles held by continuous undisturbed possession, but liable to be impeached on all sorts of pretexts.

One of the commonest tricks of the local lawyers has been to act in collusion with a seller of land and then to get up a lawsuit based on some alleged imperfection in the title of the previous owner. It need not matter whether the case is a good one or not; the long, tortuous and expensive mazes of the courts must be trodden unless the victim buys off his suit. There was a case where a note secured by a mortgage was torn up by the mortgagee upon its payment, and then the pieces were gathered up and pieced together and suit instituted and the land actually taken away under the suit. Such tricks are well known here, and they gave a bad reputation to land titles in Panama that had not a little to do with the backwardness of their development. Among other effects, the condition gave to the American officials on the Zone endless trouble, and made it very hard for anybody to get a secure title on which to base any permanent agricultural investment. It nearly always takes several times the value of the land to defend it against trumped-up lawsuits.

PART PLAYED IN THE CONFLICT BY PORTUGUESE NAVY

Great Service on Behalf of Peninsular Nation—Scheme for Expansion Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lisbon Bureau

PARIS, France.—Although the following article from the correspondent of the Temps in Lisbon on the subject of the Portuguese navy and the work which it has accomplished has suffered at the hands of the censor, it still remains a particularly interesting document. The revolution of May 14, 1915, says the correspondent, in which the Portuguese navy played a preponderating part, not only brought about the reestablishment of the Constitution, but also insured the cooperation of the Portuguese Republic with the Allies, a cooperation decided upon and publicly declared at the beginning of the war. All the engagements entered into, all the declarations made in Parliament had become as if nonexistent from the time that Gen. Pimenta de Castro took the reins of Government. This enthusiastic Germanophile was, as may be seen in his book, wholly opposed to the participation of Portugal in the war. During the three months that he was in power he did not have a single conference with the representatives of the Allies in Lisbon and, furthermore, he sent instructions to the colonies that every facility should be given the Germans. But the revolutionary mandate demanded that the policy of collaboration with the Allies should be resumed.

With regard to the navy, a division was immediately organized with the material at hand: cruiser destroyers, sloops, torpedo boats, submarines, and placed under the command of Capt. Leitte do Rego, who had been at the head of the revolutionary movement in the navy and who for many years had carried on an active propaganda in favor of the modernizing of the Portuguese navy. From the very beginning of hostilities he declared himself an ardent champion of Portuguese intervention on the side of the Allies, and this attitude was the cause of his disfavor with the Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, both of them opposed to intervention. On two occasions he was imprisoned in a fortress. . . . The naval division once constituted, the ships were placed in charge of young and capable officers. A year's period of instruction at sea was decreed and profound administrative reforms introduced.

At the same time to guard against an attack on the part of Germany special services were organized for the purpose of cooperating with the division appointed to defend Lisbon. A patrol flotilla was equipped, as well as a number of mine sweepers recruited among the fast steam fishing boats. (Blank.) At the end of last February a naval division was ordered to take possession of the 37 German ships which had taken refuge in Portuguese ports at the beginning of the war. In a few hours the Republican flag was hoisted and their crews were disembarked. The numerous German steamers which had taken refuge in the Atlantic archipelagoes, in Mozambique and Angola were in their turn taken over by the Portuguese navy. The utmost activity prevailed on all the men-of-war and the officers on leave were recalled.

Three days after the declaration of war by Germany on Portugal, March 9, the first enemy mines in the harbor, sown either by submarine or by neutrals in the pay of the Germans, were blown up by the gunfire of the Portuguese patrol boats. In the Cape Verde archipelago, well armed sloops were fold off to defend the port of St. Vincent, which has become extraordinarily busy since the Canaries have been infested by German submarines. Some of the German ships were transformed into auxiliary cruisers and are now sailing in Atlantic waters under the green and red flag. At the present time the last three German ships are being repaired in Portuguese dockyards preparatory to being manned by Portuguese crews. Some of the steamers seized at Mozambique are magnificent boats. One of them on its journey back to Europe was attacked by a German submarine but escaped and reached Bordeaux, its destination, in safety, with a cargo insured for the sum of £50,000. It is with some of these boats that the Portuguese Government intends to establish a steamship line to South America. The correspondent, in doing its utmost to live up to its traditions, but, not satisfied with the scope of its present usefulness, it has, in the person of its commander-in-chief, M. Leitte do Rego and other officers, all of whom are deputies, placed an appeal before the President of the Republic requesting the Ally nations to exchange a few destroyers and small cruisers for some of the German boats. Public opinion views the request very favorably.

BAPTIST UNION FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the following resolution was passed: The Council of the Baptist Union reaffirms its resolution of Nov. 21 last, calling upon the Government to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors; and in view of the daily increasing seriousness of the situation, now urgently begs the Government to take immediate and effective measures for the prohibition or drastic limitation of the sale of alcoholic drink during the war and the period of demobilization. It regards such action as indispensable to the moral welfare and industrial efficiency of the Nation.

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AUSTRALIAN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Activities of Bureau Cover Wide Range—British Premier to Establish Similar Institution at 10 Downing Street

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An announcement has been made that the new Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has decided to establish an Intelligence Department at No. 10 Downing Street, the historical home of the English Prime Minister. This notable building is not large enough to house any additional staff. It is quiet and unpretentious, and visitors from the colonies and foreign countries frequently express surprise that the official home of the first Minister of the British Empire should be so comparatively modest a dwelling. But after all it is in entire keeping with British traditions. There is nothing blatant or garish about the place, and it serves its purpose well. The might of Britain is centered here, and for many generations No. 10 Downing Street has been the symbol of England's power.

It has now been decided, by the British Government to erect in the miniature grounds of this building, an office for the new Intelligence Department, in order that it may be under the immediate supervision of the Prime Minister, and in close proximity to the Government offices in Whitehall and the neighborhood. Considerable speculation has been rife in the London press concerning the scope of this new department, and unusual interest has been shown in many quarters. One of the first Government departments to establish an intelligence bureau was Australia, which inaugurated it some seven years ago.

The first representative of the Australian Commonwealth Government in London was appointed in 1906, when Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R. N., C. M. G., was selected to fill this high office. Captain Collins, before his appointment in the Colonial Service, had been in the Imperial Navy, and was chosen by the British Government to take warships to Australia. He was made Secretary of the Victorian Defense Department, and on the federating of the Australian Colonies was appointed permanent head of the new Commonwealth Defense Department. He did excellent preliminary work in London, on Australia's behalf, during the four years he represented the Federal Government, and when Sir George Reid was appointed the first High Commissioner in 1910, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies at a public meeting eulogized Captain Collins' services to the Crown as representative of one of the Great British Dominions. The Australian Government approached Captain Collins to ascertain if he would continue in their service in London, instead of returning to Australia, and upon his accepting their offer he was appointed Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The first duty Captain Collins had to perform under the new regime was the appointing of an adequate staff to enable him to carry on his increased and ever-growing duties. A naval representative was appointed, a military representative an accountant and a representative from the Customs Department in Australia was also sent to London, with other officials. Captain Collins, as a retired naval officer and an active business man, was keen on the establishment of an Intelligence Department, and lost no time in successfully launching his project, with the result that this office was promptly instituted. It had been felt for some time that a cohesive working and co-ordination in Government departments had been sadly lacking.

The intelligence branch of the Australian High Commissioner's Office has justified its existence. Its functions may be summarized briefly—movements of public interest in Australia are noted, copies of official reports, parliamentary papers, royal commissions, etc., are kept, and not merely pigeon-holed—a fate with which they usually meet in Government departments—but are carefully examined, as any one publication frequently touches upon diverse subjects. The latest possible information on a given subject is thus collated from all sources and is brought before the notice of those interested. Moreover, by having available the latest cables, articles, press notices and ministers' statements on leading questions of the day, affairs of the Commonwealth are given that prominence which creates a new-born interest in Australia.

The activities of the Intelligence Department cover a wide range and are still growing. Already this department has been of no little assistance to statesmen, politicians, statisticians, political economists, essayists, journalists, commercial men, explorers, and others requiring information concerning Australia. They, in their turn, play no little part in furthering the advancement of Australia, and by this means the thinking section of the public learns much of the island conditions, national resources, industries and commercial possibilities.

Since the outbreak of the world war the work of the Australian Intelligence Bureau has had intimate bearings upon the war, and upon the subjects connected with the war. In a huge organization, such as the High Commissioner's Office in Australia, an Intelligence Department has been found of considerable assistance.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Maul and Fox. Specially signed.

Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R. N., C. M. G.

The heads of the various branches are Australians, and may not possibly be familiar with the most direct and expeditious means of obtaining information in London; here the intelligence branch meets another need. Many offices have important information hidden in their archives, and the usefulness of an intelligence department largely rests upon its ability and promptness to collect such information. More than this, it must anticipate, when possible, the needs of the various departments, and even if it cannot supply the required information itself, in order to be successful a department of this kind must be so efficient that it will find no difficulty in directing inquirers to the proper channel.

The Australian Intelligence Department has still much to do to bring it up to the standard desired by Capt. Muirhead Collins, its originator. Efficiency is his byword, and he cannot help but be flattered that other great departments of State in England now recognize the importance of establishing intelligence branches.

NAVAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The separation allowances to the wives, and in respect of the children of seamen, marines, and reservists borne on the books of the British Navy, and to other persons dependent upon them have been raised for the period of the war. These increased allowances will also be paid to the wives, children and dependents of warrant officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, and of Royal Maritime Gunners.

SEAMEN—CLASS I
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Ordinary seaman 1st child, 4s.
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Sergeant and equivalent ranks 3d child, 2s.
4th and subsequent children, 1s. each.

CLASS II
Color sergeant and equivalent ranks do.

CLASS III
Warrant officer, class II, and pensioner, quartermaster sergeant and staff sergeant do.

CLASS IV
Warrant officer, class I, and pensioner, class I do.

Motherless children are allowed 5s. each per week.

TRANSVAAL GOLD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—During the month of December there was a considerable falling off in the number of "boys" employed in the mines with the result that the aggregate yield suffered a marked diminution as compared with November. The total for the last month of 1916 was 774,462 ounces, as against 783,066 in the previous month. Nevertheless the aggregate for the year at 9,295,538 ounces established a fresh record for the Rand's production of the yellow metal. The previous highest total was 9,113,476 ounces in 1912, valued at £38,711,581. The value of the production for the year 1916 is £39,484,934.

RUSSIA LOOKS TO BRITAIN FOR FUTURE SUPPORT

Expects United Kingdom to Assist in Enterprise, Economic Organization and Capitalization, Says Baron Heyking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Baron A. Heyking, Russian Consul-General in London, recently read a paper on "The Economic Resources of Russia, with Special Reference to English Opportunities," at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society presided over by Sir Bernard Mallet.

The war, Baron Heyking said, had brought about a general awakening of the Russian people, and when peace was established the economic development of the country would be accelerated. Russia must develop her enormous dormant wealth and increase her exports, but the rational exploitation of the country's economic potentialities depended first of all, on the development of the means of communication. Her industries must be developed, the riches of the soil exploited by the latest methods. To solve this great task satisfactorily, Russia relied not only on her own strength, but also looked to her ally, Great Britain, to assist and uphold her in her creative enterprise, economic organization, and capitalization of her industries.

Although the British Empire was greater than Russia in size and population, the latter had the great advantage of one uninterrupted great stretch of territory and of a population belonging for the greater part to the white race. A coordination of the two greatest empires that ever existed was indicated by the conditions of their very existence; politically, because their ideals and aims in assuring national independence to smaller friendly states were the same, from the point of view of world power, because they were complements to each other, the one being the chief naval and the other the chief continental power; economically, because they could mutually provide each other with that of which they both stood most in need and which they could produce in greater abundance and better quality than any other country. Russia could produce everything necessary for human cultural life far in excess of her own needs. Nevertheless she had hitherto imported from abroad minerals and some agricultural produce—an economic absurdity for which no other reason could be given than lack of organization, enterprise and capital. All this could easily be altered in future. He hoped the bonds of friendship between the British and Russian nations would be drawn closer and closer.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage, in opening a discussion, urged that the opposition and the competition the British trader would have to meet from the Germans who were Russian neighbors should not be underrated. Their railway rates gave them an enormous advantage over British seaborne commerce. There was also the language difficulty, for the Germans were the better linguists, and they had in Russia 1,800,000 kinsmen. German prisoners at present in Russia were doing their best to learn Russian in order to help the Fatherland in the commercial struggle after the war. German banks were partners in industry, and "had the missionary spirit." The German system of cartels or corporations enabled traders to sell dear at home and cheap abroad. Backing that up with the help of the banks, they had a system of espionage in the warehouses and countinghouses of rival merchants which gave them information of the utmost value. They fixed upon certain key industries, which gave them enormous control. Before the war the Germans had secured control of the zinc industry in Russia and of the Dombrova coal field. The German Government was behind the trader, and there was a form of dumping on the Eastern frontier unparalleled in any country in the world, giving the exporter the right to import duty free, so that the German producer could compete successfully with the Russian producer in the Baltic provinces, Finland and Poland, even in the rye market.

The British Government would have to consider these matters carefully before the war ended. There ought to be a commercial agreement covering these and similar points at once, to last till the end of the war and for five years afterwards, to enable their business men to lay plans. The present commercial system in Russia entailed an average ad valorem duty on British goods before the war of 131 per cent. In consequence of the war, to raise money, these had been advanced by 10 per cent, so that they had something to bargain with. There was more British capital in Brazil than in Russia, owing largely to the fact that there had not been that confidence in the relations between the two countries that would prevail after the war. Tariffs would no doubt be dealt with as a result of the Paris conference. No doubt there would be an investments guide. There was a growing trade between the Russian Empire and British colonies and India.

The correspondent, the Bureau continued, would like these vessels to sail under the Swiss flag to Australia, which country, he says, has a surplus of grain. Australia has never had, even with a good harvest, more than a relatively small surplus for export, and before the war by far the greater part of it went to England. The present harvest has been requisitioned by England for herself and her allies, so there is nothing to be done in that direction. Fortunately we shall be able to obtain sufficient for our relatively small requirements from North America, Canada, or the Argentine, as usual. As for the Swiss flag, this question also has been considered by the authorities. The solution of this international question, for such it is, nature, presents, however, so many difficulties on all sides, that it was dropped. The present juncture is scarcely the time to discuss this question. He who sails under his own flag, moreover, should also have the power to protect the same.

In order to protect our grain boats from submarines the names of our steamers and all details are communicated to the Political Departments of the belligerent powers before the departure from America. These give the necessary instructions in the most commendable manner to the commanders of warships concerned. In the event of the grain ships being held up by submarines the mark "Government Suisse," or that of the "S. S. S." on the consignments ranks as a voucher for the captain. In this way we have been able to dispense from the first with the very costly war insurance, and have spared our country millions in premiums for war risks. As for a surplus of trading vessels being available, there can be no question of such a thing. The number of neutral ships' bottoms is not nearly equal to the demand; hence the sometimes twenty-fold increase in freights compared with those of normal times. A handful of German vessels could alter nothing in this situation. Despite our organization in London, the greatest shipping mart in the world, we have had difficulty in obtaining the necessary tonnage month by month. In short, the correspondent's proposals would not lead to a reduction in the price of bread.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MOVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the War Office notifies that Sir Sam Fay, general manager of the Great Central Railway, has assumed responsibility in the War Office for the Directorate of Movements. Mr. E. A. Prosser, general manager of the Rhymney Railway Company, will assist Sir Sam Fay in his new duties.

REBUILDING OF BELGIAN AND FRENCH MILLS

Plans for Financing Anew the Textile Industry of the Two Countries Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been formed for financing on broad lines the rebuilding of the textile industry in France and Belgium, under which the governments will guarantee the bonds or other obligations of the financier. One plan, says the report of the American Industrial Commission to France, is to buy direct from the manufacturers large quantities of machinery to be made and shipped to warehouses, and to be drawn from as required, as soon as hostilities cease. The report says in part:

All of the countries at war must face new labor conditions in the future. Labor-saving devices and improved machinery will be required as never before, and designs which have been developed under the high labor costs and great production of this country will probably receive favorable consideration.

French manufacturers will be more ready to discard old machinery when sufficient proof is given that improved apparatus will pay. The proper method of developing business will, in most cases, be to send men to France who understand the language and are thoroughly acquainted with their lines of manufacture.

The cost of coal will always be high in France, as 30 per cent has to be imported. All practicable methods of steam economy in boiler and engine-room practice should, therefore, be studied. Committees of standardization of engineering details could probably be formed to advantage, and with the foundation thus established, the production of standard parts could be reduced in cost by automatic machinery, conveying apparatus and other labor-saving devices.

The larger proportion of textile manufacture, with the exception of silk, is in the section which has formed the battleground in the North of France and western part of Belgium. A large number of mills and machinery will require replacement.

BIG SINCLAIR OIL PROJECTS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—H. F. Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Company announced here on returning from a trip through the oil properties of his company recently that an 8-inch pipe-line would be constructed by the company from the Healdton field to the Gulf of Mexico and that a large refinery would be built in Houston, Tex., the cost of the two improvements to be \$5,000,000. At the same time he announced that the company had closed a deal for a concession of 9,000,000 acres of land in Costa Rica which are said to be rich in oil.

OHIO BALLOT DEFECT TO BE REMEDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Remedy for the most glaring defect in the Ohio primary election law is provided in the administration's bill to change the law so names will be rotated on the primary ballot, now under consideration by the General Assembly. Under the present system, names of candidates appear on the ballot in alphabetical order. Gov. James M. Cox has repeatedly declared in speeches that Benedict Arnold could defeat George Washington, if their names appeared on the Ohio primary ballots.

PRISONERS MAY MAKE MUNITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—After a conference between Governor Whitman and James M. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons, it was announced that the State prisoners would be converted into munitions plants, operated by prison labor, if conditions should warrant it.

At Clinton, Auburn and Sing Sing prisoners there are 4915 prisoners. About 2500 prisoners are now employed and it is believed their labor could be increased by operating eight-hour shifts.

FREE BRIDGE SAVES \$6717 FIRST WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An official count taken by the city shows that in the first week's operation of the free bridge across the Mississippi River, the public saved \$6717 in tolls. In all, there were 15,929 vehicles that crossed the structure, and 108,312 pedestrians. A number of large industrial and mercantile concerns are using the new highway, which connects St. Louis and East St. Louis.

TO INVESTIGATE MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The City Council of Jeffersonville, Ind., has adopted resolutions providing for the investigation of the official conduct of Mayor Ernest W. Rauth, who has been charged in Jeffersonville newspaper reports with having failed to suppress gambling and other forms of vice in that city. Mayor Rauth presided over the meeting of the council and called up the resolution.

TOWNS DO NOT BOAST SALOONS SAYS MR. BRYAN

They Do Not Billboard Them as Attractions for Settlers—Address Before an Immense Audience at New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—William Jennings Bryan, speaking here Sunday on national prohibition, addressed more than 3500 persons, when he lectured in the Athenaeum. For nearly an hour and a half Mr. Bryan explained the Nation's need for absolute prohibition for business, ethical, religious and political reasons. He barely touched on the local situation, though, for the first time in seven years, every saloon in New Orleans—1920 of them—was closed as tight as the police could close them, as the result of a strong movement on foot here thoroughly to clean the city and wrest it if possible, from the control of the politicians who have dominated it for nearly 50 years.

The speaker drew a picture of the man who prays "Thy kingdom come," and then goes out and buys a drink. He criticized the successful man whose example has taught youths to dally with alcohol, and urged his hearers to paraphrase Paul's expression: "If drinking maketh my brother to offend, I shall not drink."

"The test has been going on for 3000 years," he said, "and never has it resulted in favor of alcohol. Divide 100 boys into two groups and the abstainers will win always, whether the contest be of intellect or of body."

"Uncle Sam does not allow liquor at Annapolis; if he is so interested in his wards that he will not permit them to drink, why do New Orleans parents allow their boys to patronize saloons? If Uncle Sam's young men go wrong, he can get others, but when your boys go down into the pit of misery, can you get others to replace those you have lost all because they took a first drink?"

"Go to your best friend and get him to write you the strongest recommendation he can give. After he has put down on paper all the nice things both he and you can think of about yourself, let him add these three words, 'and he drinks.' Then take this recommendation to any big employer of men and watch his face when he comes to that last little phrase."

Mr. Bryan made it plain that the prohibition organizations, both state and national, are turning their batteries especially against the saloon-keeper, against "the man who invests his money in saloons in an attempt to debauch the community in which he lives."

"If it is not a good thing to use liquor," he asked, "why is it a good thing to license men to sell it?"

"There are many towns that are advertising themselves these days, and a favorite method is by means of a billboard at the railroad station, where the traveler passing through can see it. These boards list the town's attractions, and the number and kind and value of its industries. But no billboard between the Atlantic and the Pacific has ever used the number of saloons in that town as an argument for the stranger to settle there, for the investor to put his money there, or for the home-maker to raise his family there. The brewers and the distillers themselves do not love the saloon. They live in exclusive districts, and keep the saloon away from those districts. But they put the saloon near the homes of the poor."

Mr. Bryan discussed the liquor question in its relation to politics in a satirical vein. "The favorite plea of the saloon interests," he said, "is that laws regulating them out of business are unconstitutional. If a law is unconstitutional, the courts will stop it before it can be put into operation. But if it is not unconstitutional, and you vote against it, you never will learn whether it will stand the test or not."

"There are only four wet states in the South today," he continued, "and indications are that Florida, Texas and Kentucky soon will join the dry majority. Louisiana cannot afford to be the only wet State in the South. If there is not enough virtue in New Orleans to purge this city, I pray that Louisiana, outside of New Orleans, will have enough. The states that stay wet become conspirators against all that is decent in the territory around them."

SR. RIVAS IN NEW YORK FOR A BRIEF VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chile's new Minister to China and Japan, Francisco Rivas, is spending several days in this city before starting for Vancouver, whence he will sail for Yokohama. From there he will go to Tokyo and Peking, finally making his headquarters in Tokyo. Senor Rivas is accompanied by his family. He did not wish to be interviewed, since the Chilean Government deems it best that its diplomatic representatives should give out information only in the countries to which they are accredited.

TORONTO CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

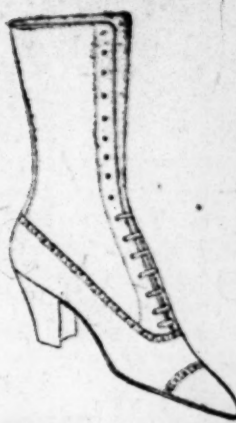
TORONTO, Ont.—Customs receipts for the month of December were the largest in the history of this city, and amounted to \$3,141,498, being an increase of \$300,000 over the same month of the previous year. Importations of clothing, household goods and automobiles were the chief sources of revenue.

Show Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander

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WOMEN'S light-weight boots in styles that will be favored for early spring wear are ready in a wide variety of models. The shape-retaining qualities characteristic of Alexander shoes will be found in the lightest-weight models and add materially to the length of service. Ten and twelve dollars.

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Used and Endorsed by Musical Artists Everywhere, including HELEN STANLEY.

KRANICH & BACH
Factory Showrooms
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The Woman Who Cares

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Most desirable models of the season, in street, afternoon and evening gowns. Clever sports clothes, too.

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RESTORATION OF CONVENTIONS IN PART IS FAVORED

Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Indorses Measure Removing Direct Nomination From Four State Offices

Among many important committee reports to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday was a favorable report on the bill to restore to party conventions the nominating of candidates for Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General. At present these nominations are made directly by the voters at the State primary election. It is proposed to allow the voters to continue to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Favored by most of the organization leaders on the ground that party conventions are better fitted to nominate the candidates on the "balance of the State ticket," the bill has been opposed as a step away from direct government and likely to return to organization leaders, power which was not always used in the public interest. The opponents of the bill asserted at committee hearings that the party leaders dominate the State conventions today almost as thoroughly as they did a decade ago and it was argued that to restore to the conventions the nomination of candidates for Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General would simply hand back to these party leaders the power to fill these positions which they once were said to have held.

The bill was introduced by Representative Martin Hays of Boston, a Republican, but it is favored by leading Democratic as well as Republican organization leaders. Opposition is expected to develop from minor leaders of both sides, from many of the rank and file and from former Progressives. Senator Herman Hornell, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston, is chairman of the committee which reported the bill, the Committee of Election Laws.

As was expected, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments recommended referring to the next Legislature a list of proposed constitutional amendments, with a view of allowing them to come first before the constitutional convention. They included the initiative and referendum, the Fitzgerald bill, prohibition of public appropriations for institutions under private control, an amendment to allow the State and cities and towns to buy and sell necessities absentee voting, State purchase of cold storage plants, election of judges and the recall of State and county officials.

An adverse report was made by the Committee on Cities on the bill providing that school committees and officials be prohibited from soliciting information from the applicants for teachers position relative to their religion and political affiliations.

The House Rules Committee voted to admit the petition providing for six-cent fares on the Boston Elevated road.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported by the Education Committee on the petition of Geoffrey B. Lehy and others for State-aided vocational education; leave to withdraw on the petition of the Massachusetts State Grange that school committees be required to provide transportation for pupils in specific cases of appeals.

This committee reported favorably also on the bill for State aid of cities and towns which aid agricultural schools; on the bill to establish Arbor and Bird Day; on increasing the powers of the State ornithologist; an appropriation of \$50,000 for salaries and expenses of the Supervisor of Administration; the committee reported against the bills from the Committee on Agriculture to increase the appropriation for study of animal husbandry and against the appropriation to promote the study of agriculture among children and youths.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported on the petition of Michael J. Fitzgerald for town payment of transportation of pupils to schools maintained in part by the State.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the extension of time to April 2 for the report of the special commission to investigate agricultural education and the agricultural college.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of Harold D. Carew for inspection of barber shops by the State Health Department.

Former Senator Robert Washburn's bill to limit further the expenses which may be incurred by candidates for public office was reported adversely by the Committee on Election Laws.

The same committee voted to report the bill amending the Malden Primary Election Law so that a primary vote on candidates for local offices need not be taken when only two candidates are running for any place to be filled at the election. The bill provides also that in case of a tie vote between different candidates at the primary the names of all such candidates shall go on the election ballot.

The committee will report "leave to withdraw" on the bill to repeal the present act providing for preferential voting in Newton and "reference to the next General Court" on a bill to amend the existing Newton act.

The committee will report "leave to withdraw" on the following bills also: For nonpartisan caucuses in Revere, for the free transportation of voters, on submitting questions of public policy, on counting ballots on questions of public policy, that city councils shall submit questions to the voters, on the qualification of voters in municipal elections, for the appointment of election officers by city clerks through the civil service labor office.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the petition of Samuel I. Collins that half of the liquor license fees, instead of one-quarter, be paid to the State. Senators Gifford and Bean and Messrs. Collins of Amesbury and Young of Weston dissent.

The Committee on Towns reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Andrew A. Casassa for the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to cities and towns.

The Ways and Means Committee reported an annual appropriation of \$200 for poultry associations organized for the purpose of promoting poultry raising.

In the House, yesterday, there was practically no debating, and most of the matters on the calendar were given another reading.

In the Senate, the Committee on Public Service reported reference to the next General Court on the bill to limit the working period of employees in State penal institutions to 48 hours a week.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Street Railways, on a bill providing for the transportation of letter carriers in the conveyances of public service corporations.

A bill submitted by Senator Lawler for the licensing of liquor bottlers was referred to the next General Court.

Following brisk debate between Senator Beck and Senator Wilson on the question of reimbursing the City of Revere for the use of a sewer by the Metropolitan Park Commission, the Senate sided with Mr. Beck and substituted the bill for an adverse report.

On motion of Senator Fitzgerald, the Senate substituted the bill for legislation to obtain the prompt admission to ball of persons held for drunkenness, for a "leave to withdraw" report of the Committee on Legal Affairs.

An amendment to the bill providing for penalizing city and town officials who approve bills in cases where a deficiency in the specific appropriation exists, was offered by Senator Hobbs, and as a result the matter was placed on the calendar for today.

BERNSTORFF IS ON BOARD SHIP READY FOR TRIP

(Continued from page one)

to make the departure of the liner, probably before 4 this afternoon without mishap. She carries the Danish flag on her hull and flies the British flag till she gets to Halifax, where she is expected to touch. She is due at Copenhagen in about 14 days.

Special Train Provided

Baroness Zwiedinek Goes With the Bernstorff Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Count von Bernstorff left here last night to embark at New York today for his return to Germany. His last public utterance was one of gratitude for the kindness shown to him during his eight years in the United States, and an earnest hope that "the old friendly relations" between Germany and the United States would be reestablished soon and war be avoided.

A special train to take his party of about 60 through to the pier at Hoboken, from which the Frederick VIII sailed, was at his disposal, the President's room at the Washington Railroad Station was thrown open for his use and officials of the State Department and Secret Service men accompanied the party to smooth out any details and offer every possible courtesy and protection to the departing diplomatist.

Countess von Bernstorff, his American wife, the Embassy staff and the retinue of household servants made up the party which boarded shortly before midnight; a special train that left Union Station over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:10 o'clock this morning.

The departure of Baroness Zwiedinek, wife of the Counselor of the Austrian Embassy, with Count von Bernstorff's party was noted, and there was some inclination to consider it significant of an impending break between Austria and the United States. At the Embassy, however, it was stated that the baroness was merely taking an exceptionally good opportunity to return to Austria, where her children are.

Wolf von Igel to Sail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wolf von Igel, secretary to Captain von Papen, recalled military attaché of the German Embassy, will depart for Berlin this afternoon with his bond canceled and free to avoid for all time trial on the charge of conspiracy against him. Assistant District Attorney Stanton asked that the \$25,000 bond on which Igel was freed following the indictment in connection with the Welland Canal bomb plot, be released. Although the indictment stands von Igel will be permitted to leave the jurisdiction of the courts and probably never will face trial.

REVERE FIREMEN DINE

REVERE, Mass.—The Revere Firemen's Relief and Charitable Association held its annual dinner at the Central Fire Station last evening. Deputy Chief Daniel F. Sennott of the Boston Fire Department gave an illustrated lecture. Chief Arthur L. Kimball was presented a life-size portrait of himself by Mayor Alfred S. Hall on behalf of the firemen, who also gave Fire Commissioner Harry J. Harding a gold badge of office, the presentation being made by Assistant Superintendent of Wires Cornelius F. A'Hearn.

RENEWAL OF MAIL TUBES UP IN SENATE

Effort to Shut Out Amendment to Post Office Bill Defeated by Sustaining of Decision of the Chair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocates of continuing the pneumatic mail tube service in the large cities of the country won another point today when the President of the Senate ruled that the committee amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill to renew the contracts for another year was not general legislation, and was therefore in order. Senator Poindexter of Washington, who raised the point of order, took appeal from the decision of the chair, but the Senate sustained the decision on a roll call vote 53 to 14.

On a record vote, 34 to 37, the Senate, Tuesday afternoon, refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of voting on the Post Office Department's proposals for reducing drop-letter postage to 1 cent an ounce and doubling second class mail rates, thus in all probability disposing of the question for the present Congress. Earlier in the discussion of the Post Office Appropriation Bill, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska had raised a point of order against the proposals, holding them to be general legislation, which cannot be enacted in an appropriation bill.

Tube Service Discussed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Tuesday dismissed an amendment to eliminate the pneumatic tube service in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, but failed to take final action on it.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD LINES DEFEND RATES

Southeastern railroad lines continued their defense of higher freight rates by water and rail from Boston to the South over New York and Philadelphia before Examiner William A. Disque of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission today. The hearing began Saturday afternoon and is expected to be concluded tomorrow.

The witnesses at the forenoon session today were Charles E. Bell, of Washington, general freight agent of the Southern Railway, and C. McD. Davis of Wilmington, N. C., general freight agent of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Bell sought to justify the higher rates for Boston by citing numerous instances where railroads in similar circumstances had made higher rates over equal distances in the West and Northwest. He stated that many of these rates had been attacked by local business organizations, but in nearly every instance the Interstate Commerce Commission had justified the railroads making them.

In some of the instances referred to by Mr. Bell, the Interstate Commerce Commission had voluntarily established these higher rates. He also claimed that there were a number of cases where the differentials were made for points nearer than New York and New England points.

The testimony of Mr. Davis dealt with the rates from Wilmington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville to interior points.

GAS ENGINEERS ELECT OFFICERS

Dr. John F. Wing of Boston succeeded to the presidency of the New England Association of Gas Engineers when officers were elected this morning at the first business session of the association's forty-seventh annual meeting which is being held at the Copley-Plaza today and tomorrow. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, J. Arnold Norcross of New Haven, Conn.; vice-president, W. H. Norton of Nashua, N. H.; and secretary and treasurer, Nathaniel W. Gifford of Boston. C. E. Paige of Malden was added to the board of directors of the association.

Reading of technical papers is the chief business of the 1917 convention. Problems of the gas engine business will be taken up for solution. At 6:30 this evening the annual dinner will take place at the Copley-Plaza. H. C. Crafts of Pittsfield, retiring president, presided at today's business meetings.

MALDEN CITY GOVERNMENT

MALDEN, Mass.—A resolution indorsing the action of President Wilson in the German situation and pledging the support of the city was unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of both branches of the City Government last night. The resolution was introduced by Councilman B. J. Shoelman. An order introduced by Councilman C. S. Carpenter that the question of appointing a purchasing agent for the city be referred to the voters at the city election on Dec. 11 was adopted. Orders providing for the purchase of a lot for a new school building in ward 7 and for a playground for the Glenwood School were referred to the finance committee.

APPOINTMENT UNCONFIRMED

Edward A. Counihan, named as Cambridge city treasurer by Mayor Rockwood, failed of confirmation in the City Council last night by one vote. The council also failed to confirm the Mayor's appointment of William H. Joyce as bridge commissioner to succeed Francis J. Smith.

BROKER ELLIS IS 'QUIZZED' IN "LEAK" INQUIRY

Money for Mr. Connolly's Seat on Stock Exchange Paid Through Hutton Firm

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George A. Ellis Jr., a partner of E. F. Hutton & Co., was called to the witness stand before the House Rules Committee investigating the leak on the peace note at the renewed hearing in the Custom House here today.

Sherman Whipple quizzed Mr. Ellis at some length, trying to obtain a specific reason for the inability to locate certain telegrams sent by him to the Clement Curtis Company on Dec. 20 outlining the peace message that was published the following day.

The witness was then asked if he had attended a dinner with F. A. Connolly, Hutton & Co.'s correspondent in the capital, on the night of Dec. 18. He replied that he was not in Washington the month of December and denied having dined with Mr. Connolly. Representative Campbell then took the witness in hand and developed a fact that the money for Mr. Connolly's seat on the stock exchange was paid through the Hutton firm. The exact amount, Mr. Ellis added, was placed by Mr. Connolly in a Washington bank and was turned over to Hutton & Co. after his nomination had been approved by the exchange.

The witness in reply to a question by Counsel Whipple said that E. F. Hutton had gone South yesterday.

"He is in South Carolina now on his way to Palm Beach. He rented a houseboat about a month ago, but stayed here until he thought you were through with him," Mr. Ellis explained.

Mr. Whipple declared that the existence of a "leak" had been established in Washington by the admission of two newspaper men that they had supplied to brokerage houses employing them forecasts of the contents of the peace note.

"Now that the leak has been established," he said, "the effort here will be to discover the names, if any, of Government officials who were in the market."

In order to do this, he said, several prominent brokers will be called to the stand. Reports from all brokers, giving the names of their customers and the record of transactions involving a thousand shares or more, also will be called for.

These reports, in accordance to the form of the request for such information drawn up by the committee at its previous sittings here, need not divulge the profits or losses or the amount of margins put up. They will have to show, however, whether the customers were "long" or "short" on the market. Extension until Feb. 25 of the time limit for a final report from the inquiry committee was granted Tuesday. It was explained that no new evidence which would make an extension necessary had been found, but it was thought best to have sufficient time to warrant the report being drafted deliberately.

EXPORT FREIGHT PILED HIGH ON EASTERN DOCKS

(Continued from page one)

sufficient importance to materially affect the situation.

The only shipments that have gone eastward from Chicago for several months are those routed in stray cars of eastern lines which are being returned. The railroad-owned elevators have moved a few cars of grain.

Weekly elevator statements for weeks have shown approximately 30,000,000 bushels of wheat stored there. There has been no change of the total, as no grain could be moved and elevators have been full to capacity, unable to receive more. There is four times the normal supply of wheat in Chicago elevators for this season of the year.

Railroads have promised relief, but railroad officials are extremely reticent. Shippers believe that the demand for heat and other freight originating in the West will force the carriers to provide some relief from the present situation within 10 days or two weeks.

Coal Scarce in Buffalo

Thirteen Thousand Loaded Cars Held in Railroad Yards

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo is awake today to a full realization of the importance of the railroad embargo, which has begun to affect industry. Coal is growing scarce and for the present no coal in quantity will be delivered except at residences that lack fuel or homes in which there is special need.

Several small industrial plants have closed down and large ones are embarrassed. At the Chamber of Commerce it was announced that more than 10,000 loaded freight cars are stalled in the Gardenville yards alone. There are also 3000 loaded cars in the Black Rock yard waiting for the Canadian roads to take them across the river.

Twenty-seven hundred empties are caught in the congestion and because of the weather condition the railroads find it difficult to release them.

Steps to Relieve Tieup

Senator Lodge Promises to Appear Before Interstate Board

Steps to relieve the tieup of grain and other freight in the middle West will be urged by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge before the Interstate Commerce Commission at once, according to a telegram received from the latter today by the Webster

Tupper Company, grain dealers of Boston, in reply to their demand for action toward relieving the feed shortage in New England.

It is said by dealers that such action will have little effect on the situation, as the Interstate Commerce Commission recently voted that it had no power to make the railroads transport feed before other merchandise. Freight yards of the three railroads running into Boston are free from congestion, although handling an unusually large number of cars, officials say. They claim they could handle more business, if necessary.

Export order rules established by the railroads about a year ago and made more stringent recently, demand that each order be accompanied with a statement giving the name of the steamer which is to carry it, a guarantee of cargo space and a reasonably quick unloading. These have kept an overflow of freight from the Boston yards, it is claimed, and as the steamships are still maintaining regular sailings to overseas ports, there is no prospect of a tieup here, they say.

It is said that Boston could handle a great deal more grain if the western railroads would allow shipments. Grain elevators in Boston are not more than half filled and practically all of the oats is for export use.

Shipments of coal are being received regularly and the amount is normal, agents say, although coal merchants have claimed that they could not get a sufficient supply because of inability of the railroads to handle it. One automobile dealer in Boston recently said that irregular shipments of machines from the Middle West has held up his orders for a long time, citing an instance when about 50 cars were expected and only 16 received, the remainder being on the rails between Boston and Detroit.

With the announcement of a break with Germany, the railroads declared an embargo on all export grain shipments to Boston. Freight congestion is said to be particularly acute in the Springfield and Northampton districts reporting a great scarcity of livestock feed.

Albert K. Tupper of the Tupper Company said today that he had just succeeded in getting a carload of grain to Peabody from Lowell, a distance of about 20 miles, in 11 days. This car left Chicago in November. Similar complaints are made by other dealers and steps have been taken by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to call the attention of United States congressmen from Massachusetts to the state of affairs in the Middle West. It is alleged, by dealers, that the railroads have given first attention to export shipments, letting the grain for local trade stay on the rails.

Within a week two steamers scheduled to take about 555,000 bushels of oats to the French Government, are to arrive in Boston, although there is not this amount of grain in the local elevators and shippers freely predict that they will have to go elsewhere for their cargo. Regular shipments on the France & Canada steamers, the Leyland liners and tramp steamers have been continued for some time,

although during the past year many steamers have been turned away from Boston to seek cargoes of grain in Canadian or southern ports.

None of the three grain elevators in Boston is more than half filled. The elevators are able, according to figures from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to take about 1,963,581 bushels of grain. At the Boston & Albany elevator in East Boston, Monday, there were 14,218 bushels of wheat, 11,627 for export; 137,101 bushels of corn and 604 bushels of rye, totaling 151,923 bushels in the 1,000,000-bushel elevator. At the Hoosac dock elevator there were 326,725 bushels of wheat, 126,406 bushels for export; 13,200 bushels of corn; 80,089 bushels of oats, 26,990 for export; 82,072 bushels of rye and 1237 bushels of barley in the 1,000,000-bushel elevator. At the Boston & Maine elevator on the Mystic docks there were 16,781 bushels of wheat and 3136 bushels of rye, leaving room for about 480,000 bushels.

FARMERS WARNED BY FEDERAL BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmers throughout the country are warned by the Federal Farm Loan Board to beware of association organizers who may be inspired by a desire to create positions for themselves. Under the Farm Loan Act, farmers are permitted to join together in an association. Information has come to the board that some of the organizations may give evidence of having been formed for private profit and will be carefully scrutinized before being granted a charter.

WOMAN'S PUBLICITY CLUB

Samuel C. Lancaster, engineer of the National Columbian Highway, built at a cost of \$3,000,000, gave an illustrated account of the road at yesterday's meeting of the Boston Women's Publicity Club at Hotel Thorndike. Most of the views shown were taken by the process of colored photography and showed the beauties of the Columbian region at both sunset and sunrise, and at all seasons of the year. An illustrated talk on "Experiences on the Mexican Border" was given by Charles T. Cahill. Mrs. Mary C. Gallup, president of the club, announced that arrangements would be made to take motion pictures of those participating in the advertising pageant to be given at the Copley-Plaza April 16, and this would probably mean nation-wide publicity for the advertisers.

DISTRICT POLICE DEFENDED

A protest against abolition of the Massachusetts District Police, sometimes called the "State Police," as contemplated in the bill for a State commissioner of police with jurisdiction over the municipal police of the Commonwealth, has been made in a public statement signed by Frank G. Wright, a district police inspector, which is said to represent the sentiment of many in the district police force.



Drawn from Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Hats—Advance Spring Models

So many new models will be shown Friday and Saturday one would almost believe that the Spring opening was already here.

It seems as if women had never worn so many new hats at this season—probably because the styles have never been so charming for wear now and later.

Moderately priced, many but 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00; others up to 75.00.

Silk Petticoats

Chiffon taffeta with French ruche, at 4.95. Silk jersey top, novelty shirrings, at 3.95.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West

Special Corsets

Flesh or white broche for the average figure. All purchased at a marked concession in price. Special, 1.85

EASTERN LINES RESUME SERVICE

Vessels of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., which have been involved in the union difficulties of the crews, resumed movements today. The Calvin Austin, laid up at Portland since Monday, arrived in Boston today and the Governor Dingley, held up in this port, made its Portland trip. Steamers on the Yarmouth-Boston run are expected to start their regular schedules tonight or tomorrow.

Boston and New York freight service was resumed when the James S. Whitney sailed from New York. The H. M. Whitney will leave on schedule tonight. The labor dispute has been settled, officials say, and regular trips will start tomorrow.

WAKEFIELD CANDIDATES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Nine candidates will seek nominations as selectmen at the citizens caucuses next Monday night. At closing time last night the following candidates had filed their papers: John J. Round, Frank H. Hackett, N. E. Cutler, and John A. Mahoney, all members of the present board, and John A. H. MacDonald, Harry E. Clemons, George H. Taylor, Daniel H. Regan and Lewis E. Carter.



Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

SPECIAL PRICES TO CLOSE REMAINDERS OF LOTS

These Garments are in correct style and include many of the best selling numbers of this season.

But Cloth cannot be obtained to restore the full range of sizes. Therefore they are offered at a considerable reduction.

This reduction is from our regular prices, which are already lower than can be made upon garments fashioned from materials bought on the present market.

A word to the thrifty is—NOW!

MACULLAR PARKER
400 WASHINGTON STREET
BETWEEN PARKER AND SUMMIT

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

support by storm, capturing 168 men, three machine guns and much field material.

Between the Uzal and Patna valleys there were lively artillery duels and forefired engagements at many places.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There were no important developments.

Eastern front.—Front of Prince Leopold: South of Lake Driscaly some raiding detachments entered a Russian position and returned with 90 prisoners and one machine gun.

Near Zvyzva, on the Upper Sereth, an attack twice repeated by several Russian battalions was repulsed.

During the day the fighting activity along almost the entire front was limited, because of a dense fog. In the Somme sector the artillery duel was revived in the evening and continued at night with varying force. It was especially lively between St. Pierre Vaast Wood and Peronne (Somme front). Between Ypres and Arras numerous advances by hostile reconnoitering detachments were unsuccessful.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads: Early last night, a strong hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire south of Yps and suffered heavy losses, leaving prisoners in our hands. Today our opponents made repeated attacks, all unsuccessful, on our new positions south of Serre.

Early this morning we carried out a successful raid east of Souchez. Our troops penetrated several hundred yards into our opponents' positions and did great damage to their defenses. A trench railroad and four mine shafts were destroyed and many dugouts blown in.

Our opponents resisted stubbornly. A considerable number of Germans were killed and we captured 47 prisoners, including one officer. Our casualties are reported to have been light.

We also entered our opponents' trenches this morning and during the night northeast of Neuville St. Vaast, north of Loos and east of Ypres. We destroyed several occupied dugouts and took a few prisoners.

A small party of Germans succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Arras, but was at once ejected. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of the Somme and in the Ypres sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official communication issued last night reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we carried out attacks against German organizations in the region of Guennevillers. Northeast of Rheims one of our detachments made an incursion into the adversary trenches and brought back 15 prisoners, among them two noncommissioned officers.

The artillery action was quite lively in the sectors of Les Maisons de Champagne and Four de Paris. Intermittent on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: At various points along the Belgian front the artillery was active, especially in the sectors of Hamscapelle, Dixmude and Steenstraete.

Eastern theater: Raids by British troops in Palmyre and the Doiran region enabled them to take prisoners. Between the Tcherma and Lake Presba the bombardment was particularly violent. Several surprise attacks attempted by the German troops were repulsed by the Italians. Bands of Austro-Albanians are reported at Mekani, northwest of Kofitza. In the same region Eren has been occupied by the Italians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Scouting reconnaissances and infantry firing are proceeding on the Romanian front, says yesterday's official announcement. British armored motor cars twice advanced toward our opponents' positions in the region of the Sereth mouth, and bombarded them with artillery.

Our aviators dropped four bombs on our opponents' airfield in the village of Kobylnik, north of Narocz lake. Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on the Pogoreltsy station, on the Alexandrov railway on Luci, and in the region southeast of Galitch.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Hostile raids in Vallarsa and on Coalsa were repulsed and an enemy attack on Point 144, on the Carso, was stopped.

UNITED STATES STAND AS SEEN IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The reply of the United States Government to Germany's offer to negotiate is editorially declared here to be the only answer compatible with the United States' self-respect. The Morning Post sees in this incident an even more profound misapprehension of the American character by the Germans than usual, for, it adds, "It does not seem to have occurred to them that the proposal was an insult."

French Opinion Quoted PARIS, France (Wednesday)—"The rupture with the United States forestalled the plans of Germany," says

the Temps, "and Germany is now working to delay the consequences. It is a partial satisfaction, which it seeks to prolong by the activity of its pirates against Allied ships and by noisy affirmations that no one will be spared. Perhaps Berlin also wants to find out the real efficacy of its submarine war before going to the limit of its defiance."

ECONOMY URGED AS THE KEY TO ALLIED SUCCESS

(Continued from page one)

Lord Davenport's regulations, which should be adhered to in the strictest possible manner. Every act of self-sacrifice at this moment in food consumption was of direct and very valuable assistance to the navy.

A notable passage of Lord Lytton's speech was that in which he declared the function of the British navy was to keep the seas free for the commerce and merchant traffic of all nations. It was the British navy's object to protect and promote neutral commerce with as little interference with neutrals as was consistent with fighting the enemy. They were the sea police of the world. Germany, on the other hand, had adopted the role of highwayman and was playing the part with variations and refinements of her own invention which no pirate had ever dreamt of.

Germany purposed to close the seas to the whole world; Lord Lytton continued, whether belligerent or neutral, to vessels whether carrying contraband or not. Having failed to challenge or destroy the armed forces opposed to her, she had declared war against the whole world, against neutral trade, against harmless fishermen, against hospital ships with a cargo of wounded and nurses and even against relief ships on their errand of mercy to populations which she had herself harried and despoiled.

This emphasized the unparalleled difficulties with which the British navy had to deal. To the German submarine every vessel showing itself on the sea was an enemy and an object for attack and this gave German ships a very great initial advantage. To the British patrol everything that was seen was assumed to be a friend until conclusively proved to be an enemy.

As to their success in meeting this difficulty, Lord Lytton declared the countermeasures taken to meet the new campaign had already achieved a very considerable success. "I cannot say more," he said, "than that, whether in the destruction of hostile submarines or in escape from attack on the part of our own ships, the success is sufficient to justify the very large measure of confidence in the effectiveness of the step, now being taken."

Lord Curzon, who followed Lord Lytton, described the submarine as the greatest peril confronting this country since the Napoleonic wars. Among the steps taken to meet the campaign, Lord Curzon enumerated the following: Arming of merchant vessels, the number of armed vessels being between 40 and 50 per cent greater than at the beginning of December last; provision for security for neutral shipping.

"We have signified our willingness," Lord Curzon said, "to pay increased rates to these vessels; to provide special insurance facilities against risks; to offer premiums to their crews and, if necessary and where possible, to purchase these ships for ourselves."

They were building and securing new ships, Lord Curzon continued, not merely at home but by arrangement with the dominions and dependencies and allied and neutral states, America and Japan being the principal shipbuilding countries concerned.

Standardized merchant ships would give them an additional 500,000 tons, and a further step was the sanctioning of deck loads to add a further 500,000 tons to the carrying capacity of the mercantile marine. As to indirect methods, they were doing more than ever contemplated in increasing the productivity of labor by introducing, wherever possible, piece work and payment by results.

The Government were also working out a new scheme for further considerable restriction of imports and total prohibition of nonessential commodities now entering the country. Admiral Jellicoe and those acting with him were not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines which would never return again to their own shore. New devices, about which he would be unwise to speak, were being invented and perfected which enabled them to look with increasing confidence to the future.

He would add nothing to Lord Lytton's remarks about the building of destroyers, mine sweepers and anti-submarine vessels, except that the most effective method of fighting the submarine danger was to destroy submarines. Therefore, the whole force and strength of the Admiralty was and ought to be directed to offensive operations against the enemy.

TRADE UNION OFFICIALS CALLED Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German military authorities have unexpectedly ordered trade union and other officials belonging to the Socialist Majority to present themselves for examination. All Opposition Socialist officials were called up long ago, but the former, who number nearly 10,000, have been exempted hitherto.

DANIELS NAMES MEN CONCERNED IN PEACE PLEA

(Continued from page one)

that the German officials hastened to comply with the Barthelme recommendation to offer a conference of some kind to prevent war.

The German offer of a conference was received in Washington Saturday last by the Swiss Minister, but Count Bernstorff was not in ignorance of what was going on. It was desirable from the German point of view, that the news of the offer should be made known to the people of the United States as quickly as possible, regardless of any form or ceremony, and the State Department could very well have the information later.

The irregularities connected with the entire proceeding were so gross that the President made known his flat rejection and refusal to consider any such proposition, even before it was made officially.

Kirchwey Makes Denial No Connection With Peace Propaganda, He Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. George W. Kirchwey, a former dean of the Columbia Law School, and for six months warden of Sing Sing penitentiary, who spoke in this city before the Contemporary Club on Monday night at the Bellevue Stratford, denied emphatically that he had any connection with a so-called private peace note sent to Germany.

Mr. Kirchwey, who was at the Bellevue Stratford, when questioned concerning the report, said he could not deny it too emphatically. "I have," he announced, "absolutely no concern whatsoever with any of the pacifists in Washington."

Asked whether he knew whether any such note had been sent, he replied that he did not. "I have not been in Washington for some time," he said, "and I know no more about what is going on there than I glean from the papers."

"I have nothing to do with the men in Washington and am not engaged in or supporting any peace propaganda," he declared to discuss it, saying that he did not think it a proper subject at present for unofficial comment.

Armed Neutrality Status "Committee for Democratic Control" Has New Plan

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan whereby the United States might defend the freedom of the seas without going to war with Germany will be laid before every member of Congress today by the "committee for democratic control," of which Amos R. E. Pinchot is chairman. It consists of a program of "armed neutrality" in which America might join with other neutrals to maintain common rights as distinguished from a war for preservation of the rights of this country alone.

"The armed neutrality" status would permit fights with Germany at sea, if necessary to protect neutrals' rights, but would not obligate this country to send troops to Europe or to join with the Allies in any way. The plan is based on a neutrality program, recently outlined by Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University.

The letter states that two former "leagues of armed neutrality" obtained their objects without actual war.

"The first instance," the letter says, "was during our own Revolutionary period. France and Spain went to war with England and the lot of neutrals became as intolerable as it is today. Merchant vessels were seized and paper blockades proclaimed in utter violation of international law. As a result Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Austria and Portugal formed an armed neutrality, demanding free passage of ships, inviolability of the enemy's goods in neutral ships, and exact definition of a blockaded port."

"The second instance was in the Napoleonic period, when the lot of neutrals again became intolerable and the Baltic powers revived the armed neutrality. Even though neutral convoys accompanying neutral ships engaged attacking vessels and even though a belligerent declared war on neutrals, the neutrals themselves did not go to war."

Dr. Mueller Attacked Brazilian Secretary's Course Toward Germany Is Criticized

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Deputy Medeiros bitterly attacks Dr. Lauro Müller, the Brazilian Foreign Secretary, in an article in A Noticia in connection with the Brazilian note to Germany, which he terms a terrible deception. According to Senhor Medeiros, the praise given the note in the French press is merely a manifestation of politeness. The article continues:

"Dr. Lauro Müller ought not to ignore the terrible suspicion which surrounds him on account of his origin and his political interests. The actual note did not dissipate this nightmare, and now, when Dr. Müller discovers in it a decisive energy, he is only reinforcing the belief that it is impossible for him to do anything against Germany."

Submarine Bases Proposed

Aviation Stations Also Recommended for Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of a submarine training base in Los Angeles Harbor and of a sub-

marine war operating base at San Diego is recommended in a report of the Special Navy Commission, headed by Rear Admiral Helm, made public by the Navy Department. The commission recommends acceptance of "site No. 1" offered free of cost to the Government by the city of Los Angeles.

The plant there, the report says, should be used permanently as a training base for at least 18 submarines, and for operations in time of war. For the San Diego base the commission proposes setting aside a portion of the existing naval reservation as a site.

The report deals with the necessity for establishing aviation bases on the Pacific coast and finds that the North Islands in San Diego Bay offer the best site for a training and experimental station in Southern California.

Legislation is recommended to permit the Secretary of the Navy to acquire aviation sites at both Los Angeles and San Diego. Appropriations of \$300,000 for development of the submarine bases and \$500,000 for purchase and development of the aviation bases are proposed.

Relief Rests With Germany Continuation of Belgian Work Is Hope of Commission

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Whether or not Belgian relief work is to go on now rests solely with Germany." This was the message which Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, delivered to about 500 prominent persons at a dinner in his honor last night at the Astor. Among those who heard him were some who had contributed largely to the cause. There was a demonstration when Mr. Hoover began to speak, the diners rising and cheering.

Although Americans who have been carrying on relief work in Belgium are leaving that country because Germany has made it impossible for them to continue their labor there, Mr. Hoover appealed to his hearers not only to continue their efforts for relief, but to increase those efforts.

"If we must retire, as it appears today that we must," he said, "then other neutrals must take up this work. The world cannot stand by and witness the starvation of the Belgian people and the Belgian children; God still reigns, and other people must carry on this work."

"And on whomsoever this obligation may fall," he continued, "the obligation of the American people toward Belgium continues. It is an obligation toward humanity, and is far greater than the obligation of the rich toward the poor."

Mr. Hoover said that ships of the commission were in ports all over the world, and that the commission had proposed to Germany that the work be carried on by other neutrals, or that lanes be agreed upon for its ships to pass in safety. "We await their reply," he said.

Kirchwey Has Resigned Severs Connection With Emergency Peace Federation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. George W. Kirchwey has resigned as chairman of the Emergency Peace Federation. Mrs. Henry W. Villard, honorary president of the New York Women's Peace Party, has taken his place.

Following the statement made by Dr. Kirchwey on Monday, in Philadelphia to The Christian Science Monitor that he had no connection with any Washington pacifists and was "not engaged in any peace propaganda," it is admitted at the peace offices, at 70 Fifth Avenue, that the former Columbia dean and former warden of Sing Sing had left the organization. The Emergency Peace Federation was formed only one week ago. George Foster was treasurer and Miss Lella Secor secretary.

Just why Dr. Kirchwey denied his connection with the pacifist group could not be discovered yesterday. "Dr. Kirchwey," said Miss Secor, spokeswoman of the American Neutral Conference Committee, "is just as much interested in the work as ever, but he found that he could do more effective work among the people he knows if he had no organization ties. I do not believe he said that he was not interested in peace propaganda."

Loyalty Call Issued

President of German Alliance of Washington Advises Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States citizens of German birth and descent are called upon to stand loyally with their adopted country in the crisis now facing the United States, by H. Mancke, president of the German Alliance of the State of Washington, who has addressed a letter to his fellow citizens pointing out their obligations to the Government. This letter was today presented to the Senate by Senator Jones of Washington.

The letter declares that the patriotism, loyalty and love of the German-Americans for their adopted country are being tried as never before. It asks German citizens to recall that their forefathers were always loyal to the United States, and says: "Let us also stand firm in our oath of allegiance."

Appeal to Congressmen

War Referendums Asked by "Workmen of America"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to members of Congress to organize informal referendums in their districts to obtain an expression of popular opinion on the question of war was today sent to each member in the form of a proclamation from "The Workmen of America." The three-

foot proclamation bears the portraits of Lincoln and Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Gompers, it states, has communicated with Carl Legien, head of the German labor movement, "to prevail upon the German Government to avoid a break with the United States." The President is requested in resolutions from "300,000 trades unionists to keep us out of war."

SPAIN APPROVES OF GOVERNMENT NOTE TO BERLIN

(Continued from page one)

South American republics, and reckons upon their sympathy. The Premier, Count de Romanones, has made an important statement regarding Spanish policy and the answer to the German note, stating "Our answer has been inspired solely by a particular situation and the special interests of Spain."

"We have the unavoidable duty incumbent upon all governments of protecting the lives and property of our fellow citizens against all illegal attack. We have drawn up our answer in support of absolute conciliation and in the faith that the German Government will be inspired in its own conduct with the same sentiment of friendship in regard to Spain. But at the same time that we give proof of conciliation we have meant to express our resolve, born of long and serious reflections decided upon beforehand, to conform to all exigencies of our duty, however difficult it may be."

The neutrality of Spain, the statement concludes, does not diminish to any extent its impatience to arrive at the earliest possible moment at a time when its assistance will be of some use to the cause of humanity.

Scandinavian Protest

Denmark, Norway and Sweden Send Notes to Central Powers

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish governments have forwarded the Central Powers identical notes protesting against "the barrage of certain sea zones" according to official information today.

The note recalls on previous occasions there have been formal complaints by the signatory governments stating serious injury to the rights of neutrals. The Scandinavian note, in conclusion, declares the Central Powers' measures all the more contrary to international law, if, as indicated, they are to be applied indiscriminately even against ships voyaging between neutral ports.

GOVERNMENT TO ENABLE SHIPS TO BEAR ARMS

(Continued from page one)

sible and relieve the blockade that now prevails.

The President is much concerned over the treatment of citizens of this country in Germany and the countries allied with her. At Jaffa, on the Mediterranean, and at Beirut there 1000 persons awaiting transportation on either the Caesar, the Red Cross relief ship, or the cruiser Des Moines.

Both vessels are tied up at Alexandria. More significant still, no word has been received from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople in several weeks. Agents of this Government throughout the Near East and in Bulgaria and Rumania are cut off. It is the safety of these agents and the private citizens of the United States dependent upon them that the President is anxious to secure.

The disposition of Germany to make the departure of citizens of this country difficult would be more pronounced, it is thought, if the present relation of broken relations should be changed to one more serious.

The departure of Count Bernstorff and his suite on a special train with all the luxury possible to afford him, the farewells, both official and private, the guard of honor and escort of State Department attaches and secret service men—all this is being contrasted with the departure of Mr. Gerard from Berlin under quite different circumstances.

It will be recalled that the German Government threatened to keep Mr. Gerard in Germany until the treaty of 1799 should be reaffirmed. It is explained at the State Department that this treaty was under consideration, and certain phases of it under negotiation at the time of the break. It is explained that this Government had denounced one section relating to consuls, but that was all. A denunciation is ineffective until the second party of the treaty accepts it. In this case no reply had come from Germany.

The question as to whether the denunciation of a part of a treaty suspends the entire treaty until the denunciation is accepted has not been decided.

It is possible, therefore, that if hostilities should ensue this Government might take advantage of the technical abeyance of the treaty and intern Germans here if it should see the necessity of doing so. It is possible Germany sees this contingency and is making use of it in the present situation to her own possible advantage.

Bay State Support

Pledges From Legislature Presented to National Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions from the Massachusetts House of Representatives pledging the support of the citizens of that State to the President and to Congress in interna-

Thursday all day and from 11 a. m. to 5:30 Friday ONLY

ALL SALES FINAL



ALL SALES FINAL

Stocktaking

About \$60,000 of merchandise reduced at least one-third from original price.

BEGINNING tomorrow (Thursday) we shall put quick clearance prices on about \$60,000 worth of single pieces, odd lots and small groups of women's, men's and children's clothes which we do not intend to carry into the spring.

—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON—

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON BERLIN DENIAL

(Continued from page one)

the effort to deny that the offer was made.

In face of the United States Government's refusal to entertain any proposal from Germany to reopen negotiations except in the event that Germany agreed to reaffirm its pledge to modify submarine warfare, came the story from Berlin to the effect that Germany never has made such a proposition, through the Swiss Minister of otherwise.

Such an offer was made to the State Department, and Secretary Lansing required that the Swiss Minister should put it in writing, which was done. The announcement that the United States Government refused to reopen negotiations without the assurances mentioned followed quickly. The dispatch from Berlin, printed this morning, says:

"BERLIN, via London, Feb. 13.—It is absolutely denied here that Germany in a note to the United States, or through any other medium, is inviting proposals for the avoidance of actual war."

"It is reiterated that the Imperial Government is not permitting doubts in any quarter regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare, and that there can be no talk or thought of recession from the program already being carried out."

"In view of this it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and improbable."

"The origin of the report is ascribed to the recent announcement made through the Swiss Government that Germany was willing to negotiate respecting the amended treaty of 1799."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

The Senior-Faculty party at Simmons College will be held Mar. 9, when each senior invites a member of the faculty as her guest. Miss Arabelle Parnell is chairman of the committee consisting of the Misses Margaret Gladwin, Ruth Milliken, Theresa Walkey, Mary Walker, Florence Soden, Mabel Mackenzie, Pauline Hitt and Caroline Munt.

Gloves Cleansed

10c per pair
All Lengths

The Best Work in Boston
Gloves Soft as New
One Day Service

LEWANDOS

17 Temple Place
284 Boylston Street
248 Huntington Avenue

Brookline Watertown Cambridge
Malden Salem Lynn

"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

MR. WILSON HAS 23 MAJORITY IN ELECTORAL VOTE

West Virginia Only State to Split
—Mr. Marshall Announces His Own Election as Vice-President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was today declared elected President of the United States by 277 electoral votes, to 254 for Charles E. Hughes of New York, and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana was elected Vice-President by a similar majority over Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.

The House and the Senate met in joint session at 1 o'clock for the counting of the electoral votes. The tellers on the part of the Senate for the counting of the votes were Senators John W. Kern, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Moses P. Clapp, chairman of the Committee on Standards, Weights and Measures. The tellers for the House were Representative William W. Rucker and Carl E. Mapes, chairman and ranking Republican of the Committee on Election of the President and Vice-President.

The official report of the count concludes with these words: "This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1917, and shall be entered together with a list of the votes on the journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives."

The vote of West Virginia was the only State's vote to be split, one vote going for Wilson and the other seven for Hughes.

The electors voted for at the popular election Tuesday, Nov. 7, met in the different states and at the ballots which were opened and officially counted today, constituting the actual technical election of Wilson and Marshall.

It has been a rare occurrence in the history of the United States for a Vice-President to have the opportunity which came to Mr. Marshall to announce his own election.

The Senate fled into the House chamber just before 1 o'clock, preceded by Vice-President Marshall, Capitol officers and two diminutive pages, each bearing a big metal box containing certificates of the electoral votes of the several states. Each certificate was opened, declared by one of the tellers to be "in regular form and duly authenticated" and the vote of that State announced.

The electoral vote by states was as follows:

| | Wilson | Hughes |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Alabama | 12 | 3 |
| Arizona | 3 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 0 |
| California | 13 | 0 |
| Colorado | 6 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 7 | 0 |
| Delaware | 3 | 0 |
| Florida | 6 | 0 |
| Georgia | 14 | 0 |
| Idaho | 4 | 0 |
| Illinois | 29 | 0 |
| Indiana | 15 | 0 |
| Iowa | 13 | 0 |
| Kansas | 10 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 13 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 0 |
| Maine | 6 | 0 |
| Maryland | 8 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 18 | 0 |
| Michigan | 15 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 12 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 0 |
| Missouri | 18 | 0 |
| Montana | 4 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 8 | 0 |
| Nevada | 3 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 14 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 3 | 0 |
| New York | 45 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 12 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 5 | 0 |
| Ohio | 24 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 10 | 0 |
| Oregon | 5 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 9 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 6 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 12 | 0 |
| Texas | 20 | 0 |
| Utah | 4 | 0 |
| Vermont | 4 | 0 |
| Virginia | 12 | 0 |
| Washington | 7 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 7 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 13 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 277 | 254 |
| Total electoral votes | 531 | |
| Necessary for a choice | 266 | |

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEN TAKEN

A civilian photographer was employed by the officials of the Charlestown Navy Yard today to take the pictures of the 3000 civilian employees in the yard as an additional precautionary measure. Establishing himself in a room in the public works department building the photographing began with the employees in the hull department. Employees were summoned from the various departments in the yard in turn. As soon as the photographs are finished the picture of each civilian employee will be placed on his pass as an additional measure to restrict the use of the passes to those to whom they are issued. In addition to the pass and the picture each employee will wear a third identification mark in a badge giving his number and department.

FIRST CANADIAN IN PEERAGE

MONTREAL, Ont.—Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, who it was announced yesterday, has been created a baron, is the first native resident Canadian to be made a member of the British House of Lords and the first overseas journalist to receive a peerage.

VALUATION OF LIGHT PROPERTIES OBJECT OF BILL

Investigation by a State commission of the value of the properties of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company with a view of taking over the properties under the laws of municipal ownership was advocated today by representatives of the Dorchester Board of Trade before the legislative Committee on Public Lighting.

R. P. Delano, president of the trade organization, told the committee that existing conditions warrant a valuation of the properties, especially that of the Edison Company, as there is sound reason for contemplating municipal ownership. The valuation should be ascertained immediately, he thought, so that when the time comes for a consideration of city ownership the citizens will be in a position to compare the value of the properties as appraised by the State commission and the value as presented by the companies.

E. W. Burdett appeared for the Edison Company and said that the "horrible expense" involved in such a determination of values would immediately make the proposal inadvisable especially since there has been no declaration on the part of the citizens that they favor municipal ownership. He said that the appraisal of the property probably would take two years and would cost at least \$150,000. "Such an expense should not be borne by the State, in any event," he declared. "And if the city should decide to start such an expensive appraisal I should strongly protest personally as a citizen against such an unnecessary step."

An act relating to the personal liability of the presidents and directors of certain corporations for the debts and contracts of corporations, and the one also relating to the granting to gas companies of locations for through lines for the transmission of electricity were favored by Mr. Burdett. There was no opposition.

BARTENDERS' LICENSE BILL IS URGED IN HEARING

"Drunkness in Boston would be reduced at least one-half if bartenders were licensed," declared Fletcher Ranney, chairman of the Licensing Board for the City of Boston, before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, at a hearing this forenoon, on a bill introduced by the licensing board, which provides for such legislation.

The board has introduced the measure to curb the treating of customers by bartenders, which habit Commissioner Ranney said has "led people to drink more when they might go home." Commissioner Ranney told the committee that the board had the power to license those who wish to take out liquor licenses, but not those who actually make 99 out of every 100 sales.

He said the board has endeavored to discourage this policy, but to no avail. "It has been found that in many instances bartenders treat, in order to gain a personal following, contrary to the orders of their employers," he said, "and to meet this condition the board asks that bartenders be licensed so that the real offender to the 'moral law and safety of public can be punished.'"

Charles R. Gow, former member of the licensing board, spoke for the purpose of the bill, saying that he did not believe it to be "un-American," as has been intimated. He was of the opinion that as other trades and crafts, such as the cabmen, street vendors, stationary and hoisting engineers, were licensed, he saw no reason why employees who sell intoxicating liquors, should be excluded.

William P. Fowler, former chairman of the board, also favored the bill, as did William M. Prest and Josiah S. Dean, members of the present Licensing Board for the city of Boston.

The opposition to the measure will be heard by the committee this afternoon.

MILITARY Y. M. C. A. FUND IS \$165,458

Finishing the eight-day campaign for a new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. clubhouse in Charlestown the teams reported a grand total of \$165,458 at the noonday luncheon in the Boston City Club today. Hereafter the subscriptions, until \$350,000 is reached, can be sent to 167 Tremont Street, where the headquarters will be maintained. Business men's teams reported \$6336 pledged today, citizens' committee reported \$4294 pledged and the ladies' team reported \$3825.

The standing of the teams at the end of the campaign is: Team 7, \$13,940; Team 1, \$16,585; Team 6, \$16,253; Team 8, \$11,201; Team 4, \$9002; Team 5, \$8891; Team 3, \$8203; Team 2, \$6017; Team 9, \$5636 and Team 10, \$4050. Two hundred thousand dollars is needed to construct a building, the committee says, and \$150,000 is needed for an endowment fund.

QUINCY SOLICITOR NAMED

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Joseph L. Whiting announced today that he has appointed Judge Everett C. Bumpus as city solicitor for two years. Judge Bumpus was appointed by Gustave Bates, former Mayor, last year and has been engaged largely in settling tax disputes during the past year. He was formerly justice of the Quincy District Court and has been district attorney for the southeastern district.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE IS NOW ORGANIZED

James J. Storrow Permanently to Head the Board Named by Governor McCall to Prepare for Any Situation

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety met today at the call of Gov. Samuel W. McCall and formed a permanent organization with the election of Chairman James J. Storrow of the provisional executive committee as permanent chairman of the committee and the election of the provisional executive committee of eight as the permanent executive committee of the organization.

"The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety" was officially approved as the name of the organization and Guy Murchie was elected permanent secretary.

The following resolution offered by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald was adopted:

"Resolved, 'That the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety assures the President of the United States of its steadfast support in his firm and uncompromising stand for the rights of our country and the interests of humanity, and of its belief that the people of this Commonwealth, united now as in every crisis of the past, will sustain him to the end. We pledge our loyal cooperation and hearty support in any further measures which may be taken to maintain American right, guarantee protection to American lives and commerce on sea and land, and insure respect for the United States throughout the world.'"

Another resolution offered by former President of the Senate, Levi Greenwood, and adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, 'That the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety pledges its loyal support to the State and National Government in all measures for the defense of our country and the preservation of the rights of its people on land and sea.'"

The features of the meeting other than the organization were the address by Governor McCall and the report of the provisional executive committee, made by its secretary, Charles F. Weed, to the committee of 100.

"I didn't appoint this committee with the idea that war is probable," said Governor McCall in his opening remarks, "but we may all agree that war is possible and it behooves us to respond very quickly to the call of the Nation."

Governor McCall explained that he had endeavored to secure 100 of the best and most representative of the Commonwealth's citizens to serve on this committee, although he said the largeness of the field from which he had to pick made it difficult.

The Governor said that it may as well be admitted that there are many defects in our military and naval system and that there is a grave defect in our present National Guard system.

The fact that a man is required to put himself in "military servitude," the Governor said, for a period of six years discourages recruiting, and he ventured the belief that if the enlistment period were cut down to two years, the National Guard in Massachusetts would be filled to its complete quota with a waiting list.

"We have in us the elements to make us a formidable foe," said Governor McCall, referring to the nation's resources, "and I think that the other nations of the world appreciate that fact."

"We should support the administration," the Governor continued, "and I believe that the conduct of the President of the United States in this crisis has been wholly admirable. He doesn't want to go to war if it is not necessary, but he is prepared to vindicate the rights of the United States."

Following Mr. Weed's report and the election of Mr. Storrow as chairman, the committee was made permanent by the Governor's nomination as follows: James J. Storrow, James J. Phelan, A. C. Ratchesky, Walton A. Green, Benjamin Joy, Guy Murchie, C. F. Weed, and the adjutant-general, Gardner W. Pearson, ex-officio.

Under formal motions broad powers were thereupon conferred upon the Executive Committee, designed to give that committee free rein in whatever work it believes should be undertaken, and arrangements were made relative to calling meetings of the General Committee.

Following the adoption of a name and the resolutions of support to the President, the State and the National governments, the committee then adjourned.

Former United States Senator Winthrop Murray Crane was present at the committee meeting.

The report of the Provisional executive committee, by its secretary, C. F. Weed, said:

"We recommend to the committee of safety the establishment under its charge of a permanent bureau, subdivided into three or more parts. The first part should make a detailed examination and analysis of the character, capabilities and personnel of all the textile and other plants of the State which are now engaged in turning out products used for clothing or personal and camp equipment. The second division of the bureau should employ expert engineers to make a similar examination of all the plants and machine shops, large and small, which are capable of manufacturing the tools and parts of machines which are used in the manufacture of munitions. The third subdivision of the bureau should make a comprehensive

listing and analysis of the skilled labor now employed in these skilled industries.

"This work will require some months of time, but it is work of such importance and such character that even if war were declared tomorrow, its completion could not be hurried appreciably. As the matter stands at present, the manufacturers themselves do not know the capabilities for war purposes of their own plants or of their own machines. Except in rare instances, only the expert who has been engaged in the actual manufacture of munitions is competent to judge the capabilities of a given plant and decide the kind of production for which it is best fitted."

PROCLAMATION ISSUED GIVING CUBA WARNING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A warning issued to Cuba and Cuban insurgents by American Minister William E. Gonzales against "governments not established through legal and constitutional methods," was given out at the State Department today. The American minister's proclamation follows:

"The Government of the United States has received with the greatest apprehension the reports which have come to it to the effect that there exist organization revolts against the Government of Cuba in several provinces and that several towns have been seized by insurgents."

"The reports such as these, of insurrection against the constituted Government, cannot be considered except as of the most serious nature, since the Government of the United States has given its confidence and support only to governments established through legal and constitutional sources."

"During the last four years the Government of the United States has clearly and definitely set forth its position in regard to the recognition of governments which have come into power through revolution and other illegal methods, and at this time desires to emphasize its position in regard to the present situation in Cuba. Its friendship for the Cuban people which has been shown on repeated occasions, and the duties which are incumbent upon it on account of the agreement between the two countries, moves the Government of the United States to make clear its future policy at this time."

BOSTON IS AFTER GREAT BREWSTER

More humor than seriousness seemed to be developed in the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations by the bill to annex the island of Great Brewster in Boston Harbor to Boston on petition of Mayor James M. Curley. The island does not belong to any municipality now and the Mayor argues that it ought to be annexed to Boston in order to have a municipal home.

Resolution to Congress for National control of railroads were supported by Representative Morrill of Haverhill and Whitfield Tuck and Mrs. Carrie G. Barr. The opposition came from Walter L. McMenster, for organized railroad men and Harmon T. Drew for the Order of Railroad Conductors. George E. Roewer, Jr., for labor men and Socialists, spoke for his resolution to Congress for less expensive naturalization proceedings by holding night sessions of naturalization courts. There was no other speaker.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The naval stores market is making time. Advances from the various primary markets agree that demand is running light. A weaker tone is noted here, a reduction to 52½¢@53 cents a gallon having been named in turpentine, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—Buters continued to operate in a very conservative manner. There were no price alterations Tuesday, common to good strained repeated on the basis of \$6.60 per barrel. Buyers are as a rule holding back awaiting developments in the international situation.

These quotations are in graded rosins, per barrel, ex-yard New York: Graded B, G \$6.60, D \$6.65, E \$6.70, F \$6.70, G \$6.85, H \$6.90, I \$6.90, K \$7.10, N \$7.25, WG \$7.55, WW \$7.75.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

A talk on "How to Spread the Suffrage Gospel" will be given by Mrs. Claude N. Gilson at the regular meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Ward 7 tomorrow night at 240 Huntington Avenue, fifth floor. Plans for the Italian Marionette performance to be given at Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., Saturday afternoon for the national suffrage fund will be discussed.

JUSTICE ALLEN CONFIRMED

CONCORD, N. H.—The Governor's Council has confirmed the appointment of John E. Allen of Keene to be a Superior Court justice, in place of Judge Robert G. Pike, who passed away recently.

RAIDER AND CRUISERS FIGHT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Wireless message received today from Fernando de Noron report a German raider and British cruisers in an engagement, but shed no light on the outcome.

AMERICAN LINER RYNDAM RETURNS TO PORT TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Holland-America liner Ryndam, which put back to this port rather than go through the submarine zone barred to neutral traffic according to the German manifesto, arrived today.

Telling of the voyage, Captain Kroll said he put back to New York entirely upon his own responsibility. The Ryndam was carrying a cargo of grain and flour for Rotterdam, and fearing to take a chance in the new war zone, they decided to turn back. This was on Feb. 6. Nothing was said to the passengers in explanation until the next day. The Ryndam was well supplied with food and coal and made the return trip without mishap.

Fifteen of the Ryndam's passengers were sent in taxicabs from the Holland-America pier to the Scandinavian American dock immediately they landed. They had booked passage on the Frederick VIII by wireless and will start back across the Atlantic again this afternoon.

The Ryndam was one of 10 ships arriving today after having run the submarine blockade. The Carpathia of the Cunard line put in from Liverpool during the morning. Eight freighters from various ports also docked.

The French liner Espagne put to sea in defiance of the submarine order, carrying 75 first class, 8 second and 31 third class passengers. Fifty Americans were aboard.

The White Star liner Adriatic, which carried 44 passengers including one American, arrived in Liverpool Monday morning with "all well," said a cable to the local offices of the line now in service between New York and Liverpool. She arrived approximately on schedule time. The fact that she carried a large consignment of munitions had caused great anxiety in shipping circles.

The French liner Rochambeau, which left here Feb. 4, is in the danger zone or has already arrived and has not yet been reported. The Rochambeau, bound for Bordeaux, carried 22 Americans and munitions.

The Carmania of the Cunard line has arrived safely in Liverpool, the local offices announced today. She carried munitions and foodstuffs and left New York Feb. 4.

The Cunard liner Carpathia, carrying no passengers, arrived here early today unannounced. She left England Jan. 26.

STATE POLICE SYSTEM PROJECT GIVEN A HEARING

The report of the special commission appointed by Governor McCall on Constabulary, and State Police, recommending the establishment of a State-wide police system, under the authority of a State Commissioner of Police, to embrace every police activity in the Commonwealth, was the subject of a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs today.

Practically the entire hearing was given up to the proponents and only a few speakers were heard in opposition before the hearing was adjourned, to be continued at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Indications were plenty, however, that the bill will meet with the opposition of the police departments and local governments of a large number of cities of the State.

The recommendations of the commission were outlined by Walton A. Green of Weston, the chairman. Other speakers in favor of the general scheme of the commission's plan were Adjutant-General Pearson, Representative Roger Walcott and Henry Sterling, representing the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

All of the speakers, both for and against, favored relieving the members of the National Guard in the State from strike duty and agreed as to the inefficiency of that force for such service. The abolishment of such service as a function of the National guardsmen of the State is the principal purpose of the commission's recommendations. But the opposition contended that no such drastic course as provided in the commission's bill was necessary to accomplish this purpose satisfactorily, while the opposite was contended by Chairman Green of the commission.

SAVINGS BANK FEES

Congressman George H. Tinkham is author of a bill before the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Massachusetts Legislature to forbid savings banks officers and employees from receiving fees for the business which they bring to their banks. He was not able to be present and word from him was that he could not attend before April 5. The committee will hold the matter open for a while longer. Opposition to the bill was spoken by James M. Swift, former Attorney-General, representing the Citizen's Savings Bank of Fall River. Henry Parkman for the Provident Institution for Savings, Francis A. Shove of the Malden Savings Bank, Walter S. Finkham of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Conveyancers Association and Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thorndike.

MASONS HEAR OF LINCOLN

Union Masonic Lodge of Dorchester met last night and held Lincoln observances. Past Master Samuel Crowell read the Gettysburg address and the Rev. William W. Bowser gave a talk on the life of Lincoln.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The Radcliffe College basketball team defeated the graduate team yesterday by a score of 26-20. Tomorrow afternoon the varsity will play the George Washington University team in the Radcliffe Gymnasium.

Tailored Frocks

IN a recent conversation with a famous couturiere, she was emphatic in saying the only place to get tailored frocks is HICKSON'S.

HICKSON models this season are more than attractive, they exemplify perfect style, refinement and a characteristic youthfulness.

The same standards and precisely the same incomparable models prevail in Boston as New York.

Hickson

581 Boylston Street
Boston

New York

Palm Beach

Paris

CREDIT GRANTORS HOLD CONFERENCE

Honesty in business dealings and cooperation in the extension of credit were the points emphasized by J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, in speaking at the conference of Credit Grantors of the New England States at Young's Hotel last night.

The speaker declared that 95 per cent of the business of the United States is transacted on a credit basis, and that the corner-stone of the credit system is cooperation. He made a plea for increased thrift and declared in conclusion that "honor and honesty must typify the American business man, and you credit men can do much toward bringing this about."

Other speakers spoke on various phases of the credit system and the work that the credit associations are accomplishing. They pointed out that the store stocks of retail merchants in the United States are the largest in years and that liabilities of merchants are extraordinarily low.

MAYOR WARNS FIRE OFFICIALS

Mayor Curley has notified Fire Commissioner Grady that he does not want him or any of his deputies to do anything to prevent members of the department from joining a labor union. This notification follows an investigation made by the Mayor of complaints that members of the department have been approached and warned by their superiors against joining the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

NEW \$1 AND \$2 NOTES ISSUED

Notes of the United States in amounts of \$1 and \$2 were issued today from the nine subtreasuries of the country for the first time since 1900, when the present silver certificates came into circulation. The subtreasuries issuing the new notes are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco.

LICENSE BOARD BILL HEARING

The Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday gave a hearing on a bill which provides that the Mayor, the City Council or 100 persons living in each ward of a city, may present charges against a license commissioner, such charges to be heard by a justice of the Superior Court.

SCHOOLMASTERS' DINE

The Boston Association of Schoolmasters met at Young's Hotel last night and heard an address from John R. Murphy on "Problems of City Government." Walter J. Phelan, master of the Warren School at Charlestown, presided.

CADETS TO HEAR LECTURE

The American merchant marine is the subject to be treated by Winthrop L. Marvin of Brookline in an address before the cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical School on the U. S. S. Ranger in the Charlestown Navy Yard tonight at 8 o'clock.

QUALITY and QUICKNESS in CLEANING and COLORING at LEWANDOS

17 Temple Place
284 Boylston Street
248 Huntington Avenue
Back Bay 3900
connects all shops
"You can rely on Lewandos"

BASEMENT BILL HAS OPPOSITION

The "Basement Bill," introduced by former Representative David Man-covitz, came up for hearing before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today and aroused a discussion.

Arrayed as proponents for the new bill, which modifies materially many of the provisions of the present laws relating to the occupancy of basements by families, were the petitioner, Representative Lomax, and six property owners from the West End. Lined for the opposition were Mayor Curley, representing the city, the Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts and Boston real estate exchanges, the Women's Municipal League, representatives of labor organizations, and numerous individual opponents.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIPS

At this week's meeting of the president and fellows of Harvard College 10 appointments to the faculty were made and leave of absence for the academic year of 1917-1918 was granted to Prof. H. S. White and Prof. J. H. Woods. The following scholarships were assigned: Eveleth, G. T. Paine; Harvard Club of San Francisco, J. D. Adams; Associated Harvard Clubs, J. S. Dudley; Buckley, G. E. Gayler, C. T. Bates, J. S. Love and W. S. Putnam.

HEARING ON G. A. R. BILL

Senate Bill 12, to authorize a State appropriation of \$100,000 for the preliminary work on the proposed G. A. R. Memorial Building, is scheduled for a public hearing before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs at the State House Thursday morning at 10:30. The measure is said to have the endorsement of the officials of the Massachusetts G. A. R.

AMUSEMENTS

The Cecilia Society
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor

JORDAN HALL
Wed. Eve., Feb. 14, at 8:15

Concert of Short Choral Works, Un-accompanied.
Pieces by Vittoria, Palestrina, Tchaikovsky, Gretchaninov, Taneyev, Bantock, Grainger. Assisted by Mme. Povla Frjish, Soprano.

Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00
On sale at Herrick's, Boston Music Co. and Symphony Hall.

April 12, in Symphony Hall, The Cecilia will give "The Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz, with orchestra and eminent soloists.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, AT 7:30

Handel

BOSTON WOMEN TEACHERS SEEK STATUS OF MEN

Equal Pay for Equal Work Is
Basis of Bill Before Legisla-
ture and Plea to Members of
the School Committee

Placing of women teachers of Boston on a basis of equal pay with men for equal work is sought by the Boston High School Assistant's Association in a bill now before the Legislature and also in a request to the School Committee.

The petition to the School Committee reads as follows:

"We, the High School Assistant's Association, take this opportunity immediately upon the organization of your committee for the year 1917, respectfully to ask:

"(1) That your committee support our bill, known as House Bill No. 1281.

"This bill provides for an appropriation to defray the expense of putting the one-tenth of the Boston high school system not now on an equal pay for equal work basis, on that basis.

"Since it will take some time, after the bill has passed, for the appropriation to become available, and since the need for an increase in our compensation is urgent, we also ask:

"(2) That your committee grant, from the funds now available, the following changes in our salary schedule, to be put into effect at the earliest possible moment:

"(a) An increase in our yearly increment to \$144, which is the long-established increment of the men's schedule.

"(b) An increase in the maximum for assistants to \$2238.

"We make request (2) because in every direction we are faced with increased expenses, and no change in our salary schedule except a change in both increment and maximum would affect immediately the salaries of all of the 260 to 270 women secondary school teachers involved.

"Our salary schedule, almost in its present form, was established 20 years ago to fit economic conditions of that day. In the 15 years after its establishment commodity prices rose at least 60 per cent, but we waited before asking for an increase until the lower-paid elementary teachers had been taken care of. In each of the five years since then we have presented our petition to the School Committee of the year, and stated our case. The only change which has been made is a slight change in the maximum voted in July, 1912, which cost the city for the entire 12 months after it went into operation not more than \$5256. This change goes into effect so slowly, on account of the low increment of the women teachers and the length of time it takes them to reach the maximum, that there are many in the group whose salaries have not yet been affected by it.

"We ask you to support House Bill No. 1281 because its passage is essential to the well-being of the schools under your charge, of whose interests you are the natural guardians.

"It is the testimony of pupils and their parents everywhere that women are in general at least as satisfactory teachers as men. They have to make the same preparation, pass the same examinations and meet the same arduous requirements. To support them in doing this they are (in this group) limited to salaries which at the beginning are \$504 less than those of the men, which move forward at half the rate of those of men, and which reach a maximum from \$864 (for assistants) to \$1224 (for positions of heads of departments) under those of the men. The salaries of secondary school teachers in New York, both men and women, are equal to those of the men in Boston, except, perhaps, for heads of departments; in Chicago the salaries of men and women in the later years of their service are slightly higher than those of men in Boston, and 60 per cent higher than those of women in Boston. Since the change last year in the Cleveland schedule, the maximum salary for positions corresponding to our high school assistants is \$436 greater than our maximum.

"These facts show that the salaries of women teachers in Boston secondary schools are very much below the market rate for such service both in our own and other cities of like grade. Our women are suffering great disadvantages on account of this underpayment and the consequent additional economic strain. Boston has lost some of its most efficient teachers to other cities, and is failing to attract into its teaching service many of the most promising young women graduating from its schools and nearby colleges.

"There are hosts of business and small secretarial positions which make less exhausting demands and pay within a few years after beginning the service salaries from \$700 to \$1500 more a year than our ablest women teachers of longest service are receiving.

"We are extremely dissatisfied with this state of affairs. Having for five years patiently petitioned the Boston School Committee to take steps to provide for the establishment of our salary schedule on a fair basis, with no appreciable results, we have taken the only course open to us and initiated the legislation ourselves. We believe that the city is quite prosperous enough to pay us properly, and that the public is with us in the matter. It will facilitate matters and be a great comfort to us if your committee will join with us in asking that

House Bill 1281 be promptly enacted into law.

Miss Matilda A. Fraser is president of the Boston High School Assistant's Association and Miss Prudence E. Thomas is secretary. Miss Lotta A. Clark is chairman of the salary committee.

Women have to teach seven years in the Boston secondary schools to receive the salary men receive the first year, Miss Fraser says, and that they do not receive until their twelfth year of service the salary which men receive in their third year. The salary which men receive in their third year of service is the maximum for women unless they become heads of departments, and remains their maximum no matter how long they teach. The Boston salary system differs from those of other large cities in allowing no credit for previous experience, starting every appointee on the minimum salary of the schedule. As a result of this a teacher of 10 or 15 years experience may be receiving the salary of the first year. This prevents the service from acquiring the benefit of fine teachers from other cities and ultimately to the disadvantage of the Boston schools. As for dependents, Miss Fraser says, a census taken four years ago showed that 74 per cent of the women teachers had others wholly or partially dependent upon them.

NEED OF NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITS URGED BY OFFICIAL

Adj. - General Pearson Says
3000 Men Are Needed to Secure
the Full War Strength

Recruits to the number of 3000 are needed to bring the Massachusetts National Guard to its full war strength, according to statements made by Adj. - Gen. Gardner W. Pearson and other commanding officers of the State militia before the executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at the Union Club last night.

Adjutant-General Pearson declared that there were about 2000 married men enlisted in the National Guard who ought to take their discharge and be replaced by men whose family responsibilities are not so great. The question of the amount of equipment available on short notice was also discussed at the meeting.

Harvard students were addressed by President Lowell, John Gallishaw '17, J. Wells Farley '19, Charles A. Coolidge Jr. '17 and Capt. Constant Cordier, at a mass meeting in Sanders Theater last night, on behalf of enrollments in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. More than 700 students have already enrolled in the corps. At the Harvard Club, Capt. S. J. Sutherland addressed 700 men who are planning to take qualifying examinations for officers in the reserve corps, and another lecture will be given to the same men in Ford Hall on Friday night by Capt. Ralph M. Parker.

Harry K. White, chairman of the Navy League of the United States, has selected Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C. A. C., retired, John E. Peabody, Ezra H. Baker and Samuel H. Hudson to act as an advisory committee to promote a campaign for funds for the league's work in behalf of a larger Navy. The active corps of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has opened headquarters at 408 Marlborough Street.

BENTON WILL GIVES MUCH TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

For a "Children's Fund" for the Boston Public Library, Josiah H. Benton left \$100,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of juvenile books. Colonel Benton in his will also provided for a fund of \$1,000,000 to be given to the library later, half of which is to provide income for the purchase of books and the other half to be held until it has increased to \$2,000,000, which shall be used for enlarging the library or in the building of a new one.

Colonel Benton had long realized the inadequacy of the funds available for the purchase of new books for the library, which for years past have not exceeded \$52,000 a year, while rare and desirable works have passed into the possession of other libraries.

William F. Kenney, for several years vice-president of the board of trustees of the library, was yesterday chosen president of the board to succeed Colonel Benton. He was elected to serve until April 30. Samuel Carr was chosen vice-president for the same period.

Of Colonel Benton's gift to the Boston Public Library, Mayor Curley said last night:

"The magnificent benefaction is in keeping with the best examples of service to humanity for which Boston is justly famous. At great sacrifice, and without compensation, Mr. Benton's time for many years was at the service of the people and his desire that Boston shall continue foremost in mental strength will in large measure be due to his generosity and foresight.

"This benefaction constitutes the strongest possible evidence that the Boston of our day is as true to the ideals of service to humanity as in the days of the founders of American liberty."

EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS MEET

The monthly dinner of the Employment Managers Association was held at the Boston City Club last night. It was followed by a round table discussion on "How to Reduce Labor Turnover." Among the speakers were E. H. Fish of Worcester, Frank Gilbreth of Providence, R. L. W. L. Shaw of Boston, and P. J. Riley of Framingham. Dale G. Stealy presided.

NEW ACTION FOR 1920 EXPOSITION IN BOSTON TAKEN

Business Men Appoint a Temporary Committee to Take Charge of Selection and Formation of Permanent Body

Another step toward an international exposition in Boston in 1920, to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was taken yesterday in the appointment of a temporary committee of business men to take charge of the selection and formation of a permanent organization.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of 20 business organizations in the city as well as by Mayor James M. Curley and several city officials, was unanimously in favor of a celebration of international scope and proportions, and nearly every speaker declared that the country and world were looking to Boston for such a celebration on a high plane of culture and efficiency.

George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, favored the appointment of a committee consisting of the heads of the different business and civic organizations to have charge of the selection of a permanent committee.

Elbridge G. Anderson, an attorney, described the methods adopted in Chicago at the inception of the world's fair in that city in 1893, and the need of enthusiastic cooperation if a similar undertaking is made in Boston.

Mr. Anderson said that the proposed exposition would build up the waste places in Boston and cause a large growth in the population. He also spoke of the good influence the exposition would have in making Boston better acquainted with the rest of the Continent and vice versa.

Prof. William B. Monroe, representing the Chamber of Commerce, favored an international exposition because of the great historic interest centering in New England. He hoped that the celebration would bring out the business as well as the cultural features of New England and the country, and that it would be dignified without neglecting the commercial side of such an undertaking.

John H. Fahey, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared that the opportunity should not be lost. He said that the plan for such an exposition was still in the study stage, and that it should be carefully considered from all sides and by a representative organization. It was upon his motion that the chairman of the meeting, Mark Temple Dowling, appointed a committee of three to select a large committee on temporary organization.

George R. Gannup of the Pilgrim Publicity Association pointed out that a world's fair would lead to a higher degree of efficiency in New England both educationally and industrially.

Mayor Curley expressed the belief that the exposition would bring back to Boston and New England thousands of the descendants now scattered over the world, while students of historical points would welcome the opportunity of visiting the many points of interest.

C. Howard Walker called attention to the fact that Boston and New England contributed 78 per cent of the plans which were used at the Chicago Exposition, 62 per cent of those at St. Louis, and 48 per cent of those at the recent exposition in San Francisco. He said that there was plenty of talent in this section of the country to provide for an exposition of the highest standard.

Louis K. Liggett, a member of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, which has already submitted a tentative plan for an exposition on the harbor front in Dorchester, said that Boston was an ideal city for such an affair. He pointed out that it was wealthy in historic interest, that it was the center of a dense population, and that its descendants as well as those of the nearby cities and towns would welcome a chance to return to the old homesteads. He believed that an exposition costing \$17,000,000 would prove a financial success.

The temporary committee selected yesterday which will meet at the Parker House on Feb. 19 at 3 p. m. is as follows: Mayor Curley, or a representative of the city; Charles F. Weed, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mark Temple Dowling, president of the Real Estate Exchange; George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Walter V. Fletcher, president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange; John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association; William H. Oakes, president of the Master Builders' Association; Ralph Adams Cram, president of the Boston Society

of Architects; Henry Abrahams, president of the Central Labor Union; Edgar R. Champin of the Boston Clearing House Association; Matthew Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Road; Herbert G. Porter, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association; James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; E. C. Fogg of the Boston Hotelmen's Association; Charles Francis Adams, treasurer of Harvard College; President R. C. MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mrs. James J. Storrow of the Boston Woman's City Club; Mrs. T. J. Bowker, president of the Woman's Municipal League; John H. Fahey, William J. McDonald, Chester R. Campbell, E. G. Anderson, George S. Smith, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor.

The hearing on the Columbus Avenue license tomorrow is at 2:30 p. m. and that on the Massachusetts Avenue license at 3 p. m. on Friday.

Model Gowns for Southern Wear

We have been fortunate enough to secure a splendid collection of spring gowns of the advanced modes. This gives our patrons an opportunity to obtain some wonderful chic Parisian gowns at our usual low prices, for their winter sojourn in the South. All model sizes—all originals—no two alike.

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Price \$20 up
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BOSTON HOLDS OBSERVANCES OF DOUGLASS DAY

Centenary of Abolitionist Orator
Celebrated With Dedication
of a Public Square and Exercises in Faneuil Hall

Exercises commemorating the centenary of Frederick Douglass, abolitionist orator and early champion of his enslaved race, were opened in Boston at 9 o'clock this morning in the presence of 400 persons at the dedication of the new Frederick Douglass Square at the intersection of Cabot, Hammond and Tremont Streets.

Everett T. Morris, chairman of the committee on arrangements, opened the exercises by speaking of the appropriateness of celebrating the centenary in Boston, which played such a prominent role in the abolition movement. William M. Trotter then gave a brief introductory address on the career and work of Douglass. At this point 30 Negro schoolboys from the Sherwin School, under the direction of Edward P. Shute, headmaster, sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." John J. Attridge, representing the City Council, James G. Wolff, and Allen W. Whaley made dedicatory addresses.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall at 10:30 a. m. was under the auspices of the New England Suffrage Association and an impressive plea was made for equal suffrage for women by certain of the speakers in the course of their addresses when they recalled the fact that Douglass had advocated equal suffrage.

John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, declared that the Grand Army would never have been called into existence had it not been for the views of Douglass prevailing in this country to such an extent that men mustered to put them into force. He paid a fervent tribute to the Republican Party for its part in the events and ideas which led to the Civil War in the United States and he said that party had existed until today because it had been strengthened by Frederick Douglass.

The whole career of Douglass, Mr. Gilman said, had been one of unselfishness, one devoted to the gaining of civil and social liberty for the Negro. He said that Douglass never ceased his efforts until the Negro had been freed in the Civil War and that after that he put forth unceasing efforts to secure for the race the social and civil liberty the United States had promised to give. He said that he believed the day is at hand in the United States when the assertion of the Declaration of Independence that all men are made free and equal is to be proved by the facts.

Wesley J. Furlong of the Massachusetts Fifty-Fourth Volunteer Infantry, who took part in the battle of Ft. Wagner, spoke next, telling the audience how the Negro soldier had fought for the United States. He said that he himself had escaped from slavery, and that Frederick Douglass, then a conductor in the old "Underground Railroad," had helped him to get away from the South to his freedom.

The afternoon session in Faneuil Hall will be in charge of the Massachusetts State Union of Women's Clubs. The speakers will be Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Moorfield Storey and the Rev. M. K. Sydes of Providence.

The day's exercises will conclude with a meeting in Faneuil Hall tonight under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League. The speakers and their subjects follow: The Rev. Walter B. McClane, "Douglass as a Race Champion"; Dr. Alfred P. Russell, "Douglass as a Leader"; James E. Churchman of Orange, N. J., "The Centennial Oration"; Miss Eva Channing, "Douglass and Woman Suffrage"; the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, "Douglass as a Diplomatist"; J. Solomon Gaines, "Douglass as a Journalist."

Frederick Douglass was a native of Tuckahoe, Talbot County, Maryland. His final escape from slavery was effected in Baltimore in 1838. Settling in New Bedford, Mass., he delivered his first abolition address in the presence of Garrison and Phillips at an antislavery convention at Nantucket, across the bay from New Bedford in 1842.

He was immediately engaged by the Massachusetts Antislavery Society as an agent and until the appearance of his first autobiography in 1845 he appeared on the platform with most of the celebrated abolition orators of the period. He then turned his attention to a lecture tour in Europe, and while in England he was given sufficient funds to purchase his freedom and establish a newspaper, the North Star, of Rochester, N. Y.

His home in Rochester became a station on the "underground railroad" which facilitated fugitive slaves in their flight to freedom. In 1854 this former slave delivered the commencement address at Western Reserve College and a year later his second biography appeared. His popularity as an abolitionist orator was steadily increasing, and in 1855 he addressed the New York Legislature.

In 1856 he appeared on the stump for the Republican party, and four years later he was an ardent supporter of the candidacy of Lincoln. In 1863 he was interested chiefly in the enlistment of two Massachusetts regiments of colored troops. In 1869 he established a second paper in Washington.

Appointments to public office followed in rapid succession. President Grant made him secretary of the San Domingo Commission in 1870 and then Counselor of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected a presidential elector in New York, became Marshal of the District of Columbia in 1877 and four years later Recorder of Deeds.

His third autobiography appeared in 1882. His last appointment to public office was as the United States Minister Resident and Consular-General to Haiti in 1889. This position he resigned two years later when Secretary of State Blaine sent a naval officer to Haiti without recognizing him.

He died in 1895 at the age of 71, after a long illness.

He was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery in Cambridge.

His remains were reinterred in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., in 1902.

His papers are in the possession of the Library of Congress.

His portrait is in the White House.

Thayer McNeil Company Mark-Down Sale

BIG REDUCTIONS
Extraordinary Values for 2nd Week



NOTE—We wish to emphasize the fact that after this sale these same shoes will cost you at least 100% more than the following mark-down prices:

| Men's and Boys' Depts. | Women's & Misses' Depts. |
|---|---|
| 285 pairs Men's Lace and Button Boots, all leathers, Sizes 5 to 7, all widths. Values up to \$12. Now \$4.00 | Broken line of women's Boots, Pumps and Slippers. Values up to \$10. on our tables, at \$4.00 |
| 300 pairs Men's Low Shoes, all leathers, Sizes 5 to 7, all widths. Values up to \$14.50. Now \$4.00 | 225 pairs Women's Silver Cloth Slippers, with pink, blue, yellow, and lavender satin backs. Were \$10. Now \$5.00 |
| 100 pairs Boys' Black Lace Boots, Sizes 12 1/2 to 2, all widths. Values up to \$7. Now \$3.50 | 100 pairs Women's Black Russia Calf Lace Boots, with wing tips. Sizes 1 1/2 to 6. Were \$9. Now \$6.00 |
| 145 pairs Boys' Black and Tan Russia Calf Low Shoes, Sizes 12 to 2, all widths. Values up to \$5.50. Now \$3.50 | 150 pairs Women's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots, with wing tips. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Were \$9. Now \$6.00 |
| | 80 pairs Women's Dark Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots, with wing tips. Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2. Were \$10. Now \$6.00 |

Many other exceptionally fine bargains in Women's, Misses', Men's and Boys' Depts., not noted in this announcement.

Thayer McNeil Company
15 West Street 47 Temple Place

tucket, across the bay from New Bedford in 1842.

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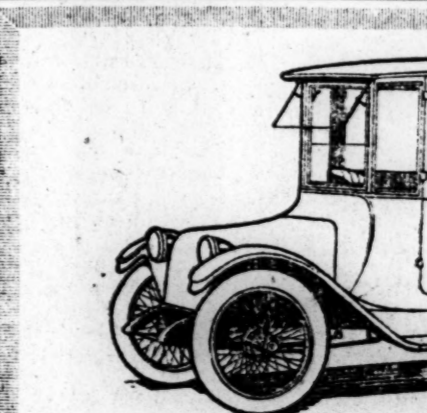
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VOLUNTEERS ARE CALLED IN CUBA IN UPRISING

Former President Gomez Is Reported to Be Leading Revolution Against Government for Election Laws Violation

HAVANA, Cuba.—A decree from President Menocal has been issued authorizing a call for volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to serve for a period of 90 days.

It is reported that the former President, Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, has landed at Camaguey and that Lieutenant-Colonel Quinones, commander of the Camaguey forces has revolted with all his men. Communication with Camaguey still is severed and no train has arrived there since Monday. The President's decree calling for volunteers announces that it is not necessary for those responding to be Cuban citizens, nor that they should be able to read or write Spanish.

Official announcement was made that the United States Government had offered 5000 rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges to the Cuban Government. Seizure of the city government by military forces at Santiago de Cuba as another development in the elections disturbance is reported. Apparently the seizure was accomplished with no violence or disorder, the military commanders merely taking charge of the city and patrolling the streets.

Their excuse for this assumption of authority was that the Government officials were violating the law in hearing and deciding contested elections.

General Gomez is one of the leaders of the Liberal Party in Cuba and was often mentioned as a possible candidate for reelection as President. He was once quoted as saying that the election of President Menocal would mean revolution.

It was reported that he left Havana aboard his private yacht on Friday just before the revolutionary outbreak.

COAL AND SUGAR PRICES ADVANCE IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This city is experiencing its most serious lack of coal since the strike of 1902. This is the statement made by prominent coal dealers who claim they are unable to meet the demands made on them. West Philadelphia is particularly affected where, it is said, there is actual suffering due to the lack of fuel. So acute was the situation on Sunday that dealers in that section who had some coal on hand were permitted by the authorities to make deliveries in small lots to those who were in the greatest need of it.

The reason given by a number of dealers is that independent dealers are not shipping coal to Philadelphia. The usual advance of 25 cents a ton whenever there seems to be the slightest excuse for it, is again in evidence. In the heart of the city pea coal sold on Sunday for \$6 a ton, not \$8.25, and stove \$8. In West Philadelphia it was reported that some dealers are demanding 25 cents over these prices.

A shortage in the supply of sugar also is apparent. A strike of a number of dock workers and employees in the Franklin Sugar Refining Company have the retail merchant an excellent opportunity to raise prices. While the advances in this city and suburban sections were only from two to four cents a pound, Atlantic City and towns in that section of New Jersey were compelled to pay as much as 14 and 15 cents a pound, and even at that price purchasers could only obtain it in limited lots of two or three pounds.

Mayor Seizes Cars of Coal
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Three cars of anthracite coal were confiscated in the Erie yards here by the police under orders of Mayor Carlson and switched to coal yards, where it is to be sold in small lots to relieve the coal shortage here. The natural gas pressure has been the lowest in the history of the city for the past week and the suffering has been intense. The Common Council at a meeting today approved the Mayor's action.

Railroad Service Reduced
HALIFAX, N. S.—Shortage of coal has enforced a reduction in the service of the Halifax & Southwestern and other railroads operating in the Maritime Provinces. Officials state that, if the regular service were maintained on the several lines, the fuel in hand would be sufficient for only six days, after which transportation would have to be suspended.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS DEBARRED IN SUITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LANSING, Mich.—The State Legislature in this session will officially debar professors in State colleges from appearing as experts to testify on behalf of corporations in suits against the State of Michigan. A resolution to this effect has been introduced by Senator W. W. Smith and will be passed by the Legislature. This action by the Legislature will follow that of Prof. Henry E. Riggs of the engineering department of the University of Michigan, in testifying for the Ann Arbor railroad in the rate case recently eventually lost in the Federal courts.

HIGHER FREIGHT TARIFF ASKED ON TEXAS ROADS

Increase, Says R. S. Lovett, Would Make Possible Greatly Needed Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—Texas has the poorest railroad system of any State in the Union, according to R. S. Lovett, chairman of the executive board of the Union Pacific, and it is his prediction that such condition will continue to obtain until the Texas Railroad Commission grants relief by an increase in freight rates. That the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe lines in Texas are not in receivership or in depleted financial condition is due to the support they receive from their parent lines rather than the support they receive in Texas, Mr. Lovett added.

"I am not criticizing the Texas Railroad Commission from the viewpoint of an outsider," Mr. Lovett explained, "for I am a native Texan, and I feel a keen and lively interest in everything in Texas, and especially things pertaining to the welfare of the industry to which I am devoting my life."

"An increase in railroad rates would mean more prosperity for Texas, for it would mean the development of territory now distant from railroads, where land is cheap because of the lack of facilities for carrying farm products from it. A slight increase in freight rates would not hurt the average consumer, or scarcely be felt, but it would enable the railroads to carry out extensive development propositions and would mean increased mileage and better facilities over the lines now in operation."

CONSPIRACY CHARGE MADE AGAINST BAKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bread made out of Minneapolis flour at \$11 a barrel is selling cheaper today in Ireland than bread made out of the same flour in the United States, before the present increased prices of bread, Representative Rainey of Illinois, today declared in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Houston. He charges a conspiracy by the Master Bakers Association and the wheat merchants of the United States; also a concerted effort on their part to raise the price of bread throughout the country. He says he will tell the Federal Trade Commission all details in its investigation of food prices ordered by President Wilson.

The movement to increase the price of bread commenced at the Salt Lake City convention last year of the National Bakers Association, at which time it was determined there should be a Nation-wide movement to increase the price, accompanied by a publicity plan for the purpose of educating people as to the necessity, from the bakers' standpoint, of increasing the price, Mr. Rainey said in his letter.

NORTHWESTERN ROTARY CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Northwestern Conference of Rotary Clubs will meet in this city Feb. 24 and 25 next. The Northwestern Conference, as now constituted, includes the clubs of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham, Spokane, Victoria, Vancouver and the Canadian cities as far east as Winnipeg. One matter to be considered is the division of this district into two districts, one for the Pacific Coast and the other for the prairie provinces.

The theme of "Service" will be dealt with in its various forms,—service of the Rotary Club to the Nation, to the city and to the individual; service of individual members to the community as well as to fellow members; service of the individual clubs to the International Association.

It is expected that 500 delegates will be present. The entertainment program includes a banquet and ball at the new Hotel Vancouver on the evening of Feb. 24, and short automobile tours around Stanley Park, Point Grey Marine Drive, to Capilano Canyon and other scenic spots surrounding the city.

CLEVELAND WOMEN FEEL ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—In the belief that it will be but a short time before Ohio women are enabled by act of Legislature to vote for President of the United States, members of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland closed their second annual convention here with every manifestation of hopefulness of success. A resolution was sent to the lower house of the Assembly to the effect that 1000 members of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, representing 10,000 women, in convention assembled, endorse and urge the passage of the House bill now pending in the Ohio Legislature to give presidential suffrage for women, and urge their friends in the Legislature to give their earnest support. The convention raised \$4000 for the party 1917 propaganda.

COLUMBIA ADDS COURSES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Columbia University has added several courses to its extension teaching department program. These include courses in criminology, the origin and development of language, astronomy, agriculture, contemporary and modern literature, Spanish, practical arts and new courses in business.

HOUSE PASSES NAVY BILL BY VOTE OF 15 TO 1

Amendments Adding \$17,000,000 to Appropriation and Giving Power to Commander Plants Adopted Without Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With only 23 dissenting votes, the House, Tuesday afternoon, passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying \$369,000,000. The votes cast for the bill totaled 363, the passage being by more than 15 to 1. There were four Republican votes against the bill, and one Socialist, the other 18 being Democrats.

The amount voted is the largest sum ever carried in a naval bill and provides for the second year's work on the naval preparedness program laid out before the passage of the last preceding naval bill, which carried about \$315,000,000 and was approximately twice as large as that preceding it, which, in turn, was the biggest ever passed up to that time. The crisis in international affairs led to the acceptance by the naval committee and the House of practically every recommendation made by the Navy Department except that for a bond issue of \$150,000,000 to speed the construction of authorized ships which is expected to be cared for in the Senate and later accepted by the House. Majority Leader Kitchin was among those voting against the bill.

All the amendments made to the bill during its consideration in the House were adopted without a roll call. These included additions of about \$17,000,000 to the sums carried in the bill, and the amendment empowering the President to commander shipyards and industrial plants for Government use in time of national emergency. An attempt to get a roll call on these amendments failed of the necessary one-fifth who desired it, and a similar result disposed of the motion to recommit the bill, made by Representative Oliver, of Alabama, leader of the Democratic minority, which urged postponement of some of the appropriations for ships until either the Government could construct them or until the prices charged by the private builders should be lower, maintaining that it was useless to give contracts at high prices for ships which cannot be built without several years, owing to the present crowded condition of the shipyards and the lack of equipment in the Government yards to build them.

The four Republicans voting against the bill were Cramton, of Michigan; Hollingsworth, of Ohio; Lindberg, of Minnesota; and Nelson, of Michigan. London, of New York, Socialist, voted against the bill, as did the following Democrats: Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Callaway, of Texas; Davis, of Texas; Doughton, of North Carolina; Gordon, of Ohio; Huddleston, of Alabama; Johnson, of Kentucky; Kitchin, of North Carolina; Page, of North Carolina; Saunders, of Virginia; Sherwood, of Ohio; Slason, of Mississippi; Tavenner, of Illinois; Thomas, of Kentucky; Thompson, of Oklahoma; and Tillman, of Arkansas.

NEWS SUBSIDY IS GRANTED TO CANADA PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A deputation of newspaper owners and managers waited upon the Government just before the present session opened, and asked for assistance in providing a better news service for the Dominion. The petition was particularly from the daily papers of Western Canada and British Columbia, though they were strongly upheld by their eastern contemporaries, and set forth the great expense of linking the East and West over the enormous unproductive area from Ottawa to the head of the lakes, and asked for a sum of \$35,000 to maintain a day and night leased wire between Ottawa and Winnipeg, operative either way, to connect with leased wires now in operation to Ontario points and to Montreal in the East, and other leased wires from Winnipeg westward.

The result of the petition was that instead of being granted \$35,000 for the service, as above stated, the Government increased the amount to \$50,000, providing for the extension of the leased wire from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces.

CANADIAN PRISONERS' PARCELS HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Government has received notice from the Imperial authorities that the sending of individual parcels to prisoners in Germany has become a great difficulty.

In order to lessen the congestion in London as speedily as possible, the Postmaster-General has sent out a notification that henceforth no parcels containing foodstuffs or articles of clothing will be received at any post office in Canada addressed to any Canadian soldier who is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Enormous quantities of these shipments are now in store in London awaiting censorship, after which comes the great problem of repacking, numerous articles being so damaged in the operation as to make forwarding to their destination an impossibility.

CALIFORNIANS MAKE PROTEST TO CONGRESS

Protection of Waterfalls Asked and Inquiry Into Methods of Power Companies

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A memorial has been sent to the two houses of Congress charging that certain power companies are attempting to obtain permits, from the Department of the Interior, under the guise of irrigation, which, in force and effect, will amount to irrevocable easements for rights-of-way to be used for power purposes on Rush and Leevining Creeks, Mono County, California.

The memorial is signed by Wallis D. McPherson on behalf of 72 settlers, and is stated to be endorsed by various organizations. It is alleged that, if these power companies should be successful in their attempts to obtain permits, it will result in the destruction of the irrigation of approximately 90,000 acres of proven arable land situated in Mono Lake Valley, most of which is on the public domain subject to location under the Desert Land Act, and is capable of supporting a large population; also, the destruction of two waterfalls, situated at the eastern gateway of the Yosemite Valley and known as Silver Lake and Leevining Falls, the latter being directly adjacent to the "Tloga Road."

These waterfalls are the only waterfalls of any magnitude on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and have a drop over all of nearly 2000 feet, and have a volume of water during the summer months of 20,000 inches or more for Leevining Falls, and 30,000 inches or more for Silver Lake Falls.

It will not be necessary, it is said, to store water for irrigation purposes for some years to come, due to the fact that four-fifths of the runoff occurs during the flood water or irrigation season, and when the time does come to store water for irrigation purposes the logical storage reservoir is at Frant Lake, which is situated some seven miles below the waterfalls, and if used as an irrigation reservoir it will in no way spoil any scenic beauty. The reason why the power use of these streams will destroy the waterfalls is that the power companies will store the water above the waterfalls and conduct it by means of pipes to their contemplated power plants below the waterfalls.

The memorialists ask for careful consideration of "A bill to extend the exterior boundaries of the Yosemite National Park," and that Congress appoint a committee to investigate the propriety of the methods used by these power companies.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Universal military training was advocated here last night at the Lincoln banquet by President John G. Hibben of Princeton University before a group of 400 men gathered within sight of the only home that Abraham Lincoln ever owned.

"The European war," President Hibben said, "has helped the tendency toward exaggerated individualism in the groups of foreigners in this country. Universal training will be of significant aid in overcoming this influence. It is not merely that such a measure naturally provides an adequate national defense, but it tends in a larger measure to preserve the spirit of our national unity."

"It is only by bringing together the heterogeneous elements of our country in some universal democratic training—many of whom are foreign born and some of whom have only half-hearted allegiance to our national ideals—that they can be made to realize the compelling power of a common obligation and a common cause."

Governor Frank D. Lowden of Illinois and United States Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota were the other speakers.

SOUTH DAKOTA PROHIBITION BILL PLANNED

State Commissioner to Strictly Regulate Selling of Liquors by Druggists—Old "Dry" Law Admitted to Be Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—The antiliquor forces having the matter in charge have about completed the working out of the details of a prohibition bill to be presented to the Legislature. The proposed measure has been drafted with much care, in the hope that its enactment will effectually carry out the wish of the voters as expressed by the adoption of the prohibition amendment at the last election.

One of the main features of the bill is a provision for the creation of the office of State Prohibition Commissioner. Such officer is to be appointed by the Governor, and he is to have authority to participate in the enforcement of the law in any county in the State. This provision is deemed most essential, especially in those communities where local officers are inclined to be lax in the performance of their duties.

Another section of the bill provides that the Prohibition Commissioner shall have exclusive power to issue permits to the druggists of the State. This is expected to confine the privilege of dispensing liquor for restricted purposes to those conducting bona fide drug stores. Should a druggist disobey the law, his permit is to be immediately revoked, and he is debarred from procuring another.

The amount of liquor that a person can obtain for his own use through the express companies or other common carriers is limited to one quart of alcohol and one case of beer per month. Nor can a person have a greater amount than this in his possession at any time.

The proposed law as outlined has the endorsement of Governor Norbeck, its passage being urged in his inaugural message. As the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that will have the matter in charge are said to be unanimously in favor of the measure, no delay is anticipated in getting the bill favorably reported when introduced.

Much care has been taken in formulating this bill, for it is felt that the success of the prohibition cause in the State depends very largely on the kind of law that is enacted, and the manner in which it is enforced. South Dakota came under State-wide prohibition a quarter of a century ago, but the failure to bring about prohibition in fact as well as in name brought the reform into disrepute. It is expected that the law about to be enacted will prevent a recurrence of such conditions.

REFUGE FOR WILD BIRDS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—More than 13 years ago Jack Miner conceived the idea of establishing on his farm at Kingsville, Ont., a refuge for wild birds, his special interest at that time centering upon the wild goose of Canada. In 1904 Mr. Miner bought seven wild geese and placed them in small artificial ponds on his farm. Year after year they increased until in 1913 the flock covered a five-acre field. Every bird in the flock knows his voice, will answer his call and eat from his hand.

In the past five years Mr. Miner has fed over 2000 bushels of corn to his flock and his experience he says, has taught him that, given food and protection, the wildest birds will become as tame as the domestic fowl.

ROXBURY HIGH CLASS OF '91

The reunion and dinner of Roxbury High School class of 1894 were held at the Parker House last evening. Mrs. Jennie I. Ware, assistant principal, was a guest. Richard B. Perrin, president of the class, was the toastmaster.



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PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

ILLINOIS AIMS TO REGULATE PRIVATE BANKS

Recent Failures in Chicago Cited as Proving Necessity of Strict Supervision to Protect Uninformed Depositors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Private banking, which has been dealt with in other states in measures running from the lightly regulatory to the prohibitive, is coming up for discipline in Illinois. Political writers at the State capital say that there is no question but that some regulatory law is to be passed by the Legislature. The pressure for it comes from Chicago, where innumerable private bank failures wrote private bank reform into State political platforms last fall. Down-State private bankers, with more of a case, are fighting threatened elimination.

The failures in Chicago have been so numerous that at the first meeting of the House Committee on Banks and Banking, at which this hearing was arranged, the down-State members, without exception, acknowledged the need for private bank reform in this city. The most frequent and notable failures have taken place among the aliens, who, it seems, have often unwittingly committed their money to irresponsible, and these, able to become a "bank" by hanging up a sign to this effect, have too frequently mismanaged the funds, or decamped. Sentiment appears to be very strong at Springfield to bring all private banks under the control of the State Auditor's office, and to preclude the formation of any new private banks. The influences that insist that all banks should be incorporated are also powerful. The present indication, as reported from the capital, is a compromise measure, forcing some kind of State supervision.

According to figures compiled by the Municipal Reference Library of the city of Chicago, Illinois has far and away the greatest number of the institutions. The figures from the Rand McNally Bankers' Directory for 1916, on which Municipal Reference Librarian F. E. Rex bases his report, gives Illinois 551 of the country's 1955 private banks, or 28.2 per cent. The decline of the private bank is shown to be rapid. The year before the number of private banks stood at 2739, and the decrease has been steady since 1888.

Forms that private bank regulation takes in the states are various and divergent. In a considerable number of states private bankers must not use a corporate name. In some states private banks are not allowed to use the name "bank." In another group of states an attempt has been made to bring private banks, or in some of the states a certain class of private banks, partially or entirely under the same regulation and supervision as State banks. Five states subject private bankers to practically the same regulations as State banks, except that they do not need to have a specified capital. In the remaining states which provide for the supervision and regulation of private banks, either the private bankers have been required to give bond as security for the deposits made with them, or to have a specified minimum capital. Several states have dealt more radically with the problem and allow only incorporated associations to conduct a banking business. More recently a considerable number of states have followed this lead and forbidden private individuals to engage in the banking business. Legislation has all tended in greater or less degree to influence private bankers to incorporate.

MICHIGAN URGES FARM COLONIES FOR CORRECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Mich.—It is believed by members of the State Legislature and others that a graded system of prisons in Michigan will grow out of the legislative survey of the State Industrial School for Boys at Lansing, recently the center of the attack by Senator George M. Condon of Detroit, who asserted that the wards of the State there were not being properly cared for and were being forced to hunger so that the institution might appear to be self-supporting.

It is expected that the indirect result of the survey will be a new farm school to replace the industrial school, a better institution built on several hundred acres of land. This plan has been advocated by Senator Scott and he has urged that the same thing be done with the State institution at Adrian.

Gov. Albert E. Sleeper has advocated a system whereby State prisoners in Michigan would be graded. He also would grade the prisons, beginning with the State Industrial School for Boys. The State Board of Corrections and Charities is anxious to see every penal institution in Michigan situated on a farm. It would establish State farms for men convicted of misdemeanors, in the belief that if these farms were established the county jail, undoubtedly the most objectionable feature of the Michigan penal system, would disappear as a place of imprisonment.

STOCK INCREASE

TRENTON, N. J.—The Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company has increased its capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

CANADA'S TOY FAIR SHOWS EXTENT OF GROWING BUSINESS

Home Industry Shows Rapid Increase, Cutting Off Former Importations From Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The third Canadian Toy Fair was opened in this city on Feb. 5 under the auspices of the Canadian Toy Manufacturers Association, and will continue for two weeks. Toy makers from all parts of the country are represented. It is expected that 4000 dealers, or more, from outside points will visit the fair and make purchases for the Christmas trade of 1917.

These toys represent an absolutely new industry that has sprung up in this country since the outbreak of the war. Among the exhibits are dolls, carriages, carts, sailboats, blocks, steamships, construction toys of steel and wood, games, puzzles, rocking horses, sleds, wheelbarrows, celluloid guns, cannons, guns, "Long Tom" guns, mortars and even "tanks," all of which have been designed and manufactured in Canada and made out of materials produced in Canada.

The first Canadian toy fair was held a year ago under the auspices of the Department of Trade and Commerce; the second was a feature of the Canadian National Exhibition, but the present fair is the first to be undertaken by the newly organized association of Canadian toy manufacturers.

Over 6,000 manufacturing concerns are represented in the exhibition, among the outside places contributing being St. John, N. B.; Fredericton, Digby, Quebec, Victoriaville, Sherbrooke, Farm Point, Montreal, Ottawa, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Beaverton, Brantford, Bowmanville, Newmarket, Elora, Tillsonburg, Lynn, North Bay, London, Preston, Windsor, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Nelson.

Before the war toy imports from Germany alone were over \$1,000,000 a year, but this has not been entirely discontinued and the total importation does not exceed half a million per year, the greater part of which comes from the United States. Gradually, however, the Canadian toy maker is gaining complete control of his home market.

AMERICANS ASK AID FOR FRENCH ORPHANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today, Feb. 6, is an anniversary notable and memorable to France and the United States. One hundred and thirty-nine years ago, on Feb. 5, 1778, was signed the famous treaty of alliance between the two nations, the only treaty of the kind ever entered into by the United States, cementing a friendship that has endured until now, and one that the peoples of the two nations hope may endure forever.

Early in the days of the American Revolution, when the Colonists were fighting for independence and for existence as a people, France had lent to them secret aid in money and military supplies, but it was not until the French Government had recognized the United States as an independent nation and by the treaty, offensive and defensive, had bound itself to fight together with the American people for that independence, neither to conclude a separate peace, that the tide of battle began to turn.

In siding with the Americans and in signing the treaty of alliance of 1778, as well as in the participation of France in the Revolution, the French King's advisers knew the Nation was courting financial disaster. In entering the war France had no other object than to help the United States secure its freedom and independence.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, in issuing an appeal to the people of the United States to aid it in its efforts on behalf of the children of France made fatherless by the terrible war that now involves the greater part of Europe, calls attention to the fact that no more appropriate time than the anniversary of the treaty of alliance could be chosen for a practical demonstration of this Nation's friendship for France. The Government is now contributing \$10 (\$2) per month to the support of each child, but the sum of \$5 for each orphan is needed, and the American Society is seeking to provide the necessary \$3 per month additional to support as many of these destitute orphans as possible during the winter.

Donations in any amount to the French War Orphans Fund are solicited by the society. Checks or post office money orders should be made payable to the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, 120 Broadway, or to the Fatherless Children of France Branch of the American Society, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEBRASKA URGED TO TAKE SALINE LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—That about 38,000 acres of State saline lands, originally granted the State by the Federal Government, have been sold without constitutional authority, is the opinion of G. L. Shumway, State land commissioner, who has proposed that the State Legislature take action to restore this land, the revenue from which, he points out, is needed in developing public schools. These saline lands, to which the State has granted others title, are estimated to be worth \$7,500,000, or nearly \$200 an acre.

PUBLIC SHOULD OWN UTILITIES, SAY LEAGUERS

National Propaganda Starts in Chicago to Unite Voters of Parties—Jane Addams Is One of the Charter Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A national organization devoted to information about and propaganda for public ownership, was introduced to the public here recently at a very well attended dinner at the Kimball Cafe, meeting place of the single taxers and others of similar interest. The name of this new body for the formation of public opinion is the National Public Ownership League. Its secretary is Carl D. Thompson, who was for several years, a prominent figure in the headquarters of the American Socialist Party here, and who conducted its recent presidential campaign. The league, however, is not to be Socialist. Its purpose is to bring those interested in public ownership in all parties together on a common non-partisan basis.

Approval and support was announced as forthcoming from a number of prominent sources. The name of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, headed the list of charter members and promoters of the league. Amos and Gifford Pinchot, Louis F. Post, Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York; Judge Lindsey of Denver, James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and a number of others were mentioned.

The speaker of the evening was to have been Mr. Howe. A large gathering including members of the City Club, several Socialist aldermen, local leaders of the single tax movement, a member of the Board of Education, the president of the Chicago Political Equality League, the chairman of the Illinois Woman's Legislative Congress, representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and others turned out to hear the Commissioner of Immigration at New York launch an organized effort for public ownership.

To present the two spheres of application of public ownership in concrete form, national and municipal, Mr. Thompson, the chairman of the gathering, had arranged for argument for the postalization of the telegraph and the telephone, and in local issues for the case of municipal ownership in the Chicago traction question, now pressing sharply to the front. The first speaker, Morton L. Johnson, a member of the Chicago Federation of Labor and president of the Penny Phone League, denounced private profits from the telephone business as exorbitant, and declared Government ownership of these facilities in other countries had invariably produced better results and cheaper service. A resolution indorsing a bill in Congress for the Postoffice Department to take over the telephone and telegraph service of the country was approved by acclamation.

Alderman John C. Kennedy, elected on the Socialist ticket, then voiced a protest against the report of three traction experts, hired by the city to lay out a program of traction revision and expansion, as playing into the hands of the traction interests. He argued against a long-time franchise, declaring the latest development, a 30-year grant with privilege of renewal under conditions for 20 years, as simply a subterfuge to secure a 50-year franchise; urged the defeat of these plans at the referendum; and spoke of a possible "people's plan" providing for a more immediate municipal ownership.

Mr. Howe was present but did not make his address. The meeting turned then into informal addresses from those in the audience. The most notable talk was made by Clarence Darrow. It dealt with the war situation, the only thing, Mr. Darrow said, that interested him at the present time, or was worth having an interest in. George E. Hooker, civic secretary of the City Club, much interested in city planning, declared no hope of successfully straightening out and maintaining the physical frame of the cities existed as long as private ownership of the railroads continued. He cited Chicago as a deplorable illustration. Arthur M. Lewis told of advantageous results from municipal ownership of local traction in England.

ALBERTA FARMERS ASK LOWER TARIFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The trend of thought of the Western farmer as to economic and social problems, is plainly delineated in the policy adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta, in which they demand "immediate reduction of the duty on all goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates at present charged under the general tariff, and that further uniform reduction be made which will insure complete free trade with the mother country within five years; that the reciprocity agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada; that all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list; that agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, and illuminating fuels and lubricating oil be also placed on the free list; that the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced and that other tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

BETTER FARMING CAMPAIGN FOR WEST TENNESSEE

Importance of Raising High-Class Live Stock, With More Food Crops to Be Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The agriculture department of the University of Tennessee, cooperating with the Memphis Business Men's Club Chamber of Commerce, is making an effort to induce the farmers of West Tennessee to raise pure bred livestock, and to adopt means of bringing about more profitable farming. To this end, a brisk agricultural campaign of 165 meetings throughout 21 counties, will be held from Feb. 19 to Feb. 27.

In furthering this crusade, business firms, bankers and university workers are uniting with Federal, State, county and city forces, that this "better farming development" may be carried to the people of the rural districts. The project is under the direct supervision of H. D. Tate, assistant director of the division of extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and H. S. Nichols, district agent for the West Tennessee division, at Jackson.

At this time, when the planters have an abundance of money from bumper crops, an earnest effort will be made to convince every farmer of the importance of installing a pure breed foundation herd on his place. But while these meetings are planned primarily in the interest of livestock, in each county, the cultivation of such crops as seem best adapted to the locality will be urged. "Food crops first; afterwards money crops," is the slogan.

In this propaganda the women will take an active part under the leadership of Miss Bessie R. Murphy, a director of the women's department of the Farm Development Bureau. Miss Murphy has chosen as her special subject "Home Gardens."

DETROIT SEEKS TO TAKE HER SCHOOLS OUT OF POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—In an effort to keep the election of the first seven-man school board free from politics and the influence of party affiliations, the Citizens School Board Committee has been formed. At its head is Tracy W. McGregor, founder of the McGregor Institute of Detroit.

In a mail campaign, to insure the nomination of the best candidates in the March primary, preceding the election in April, the committee has declared its object to be "to encourage able and public-spirited candidates; to support those candidates, of whatever political party, who are best fitted for the work, and to arouse such wide public interest that citizens will be stimulated to enlighten themselves as to the candidates. The Women's Taxpayers League also has entered into the campaign, with two members of that organization as candidates.

Mrs. F. C. Osborn and Mrs. A. G. Costdyke, both prominent members of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, are candidates for the six-year and four-year terms, respectively. They will have the support of all the women's organizations in the city that are interested in the school board election. This probably will include all of them.

NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD CLUB

The New England Railroad Club dined at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. E. W. Holst presided and W. R. Steinmetz of the Westinghouse Company read a paper on "The Electrification of Steam Railroads."

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|-------------------------------------|-------|--|---|------------------------|
| Meat Platters: | | | Gravy Boats with Tray..... | 5.25 |
| 13-inch.....regularly 7.50, | 5.50 | | regularly 7.50 | |
| 15-inch.....regularly 8.95, | 7.25 | | Vegetable Dishes with lock handle..... | 7.25 |
| 17-inch.....regularly 10.75, | 8.50 | | regularly 9.75 | |
| 19-inch.....regularly 12.75, | 9.95 | | Bread Trays.....regularly 5.50, | 2.95 |
| 21-inch.....regularly 15.50, | 11.25 | | Bread Trays with handle.....regularly 5.50, | 3.95 |
| | | | Open Vegetable Dishes.....regularly 4.75, | 3.50 |
| | | | Gallery Trays..... | 9.50 and 10.50 |
| Meat Platters—well and tree design: | | | regularly 10.50 and 12.00 | |
| 17-inch.....regularly 14.25, | 11.95 | | Serving Trays..... | 14.50, 16.50 and 19.50 |
| 19-inch.....regularly 17.95, | 14.50 | | regularly 16.50, 18.00 and 22.50 | |
| 21-inch.....regularly 22.75, | 17.50 | | | |

During this sale, engraving on Sheffield Plated Ware in Old English letter or three-letter monogram, free of charge.

Sterling Silver Flatware

| In Engraved Designs | Plain, Etched and Hammered Designs |
|---------------------|--|
| Cream Ladles | Cream Ladles, Bon Bon Spoons, Marmalade Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Butter |
| Olive Spoons | Knives, Jelly Knives, Olive Forks and |
| Bon Bon Spoons | Spoons, Beef Forks, Sardine Forks, |
| Marmalade Spoons | Three-piece Baby Sets consisting of |
| Baby Spoons | fork, spoon and pusher. |
| Food Pushers | Meat Forks, Berry Spoons, Gravy |
| | Ladles, Tomato Servers. |
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| 13.7x18.7 ft..... | 600.00 | 300.00 | 12 x22 ft..... | 700.00 | 275.00 |
| 14.2x21.2 ft..... | 450.00 | 225.00 | 13.5x18.7 ft..... | 450.00 | 225.00 |
| 15.3x30 ft..... | 685.00 | 300.00 | 15.5x25.3 ft..... | 800.00 | 400.00 |
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UNITED STATES' RECOGNITION OF RULE IN MOROCCO

Approval of French Regime Regarded as a Particular Mark of Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The recognition by the United States Government of the French protectorate of Morocco is the subject of a leading article in a recent issue of the Temps. It says: The recognition by the United States of the régime of orderliness and civilization which France five years ago established in Morocco is an act of international courtesy which meets a clearly defined and definite local situation. It is also, owing first to circumstances, and also because of the remarks which accompany the decision, a particular mark of friendship which may be added to those upon the abundance of which the President of the Republic was remarking to an American journalist recently. It is very agreeable to us to recognize this and to express to the great Republic the satisfaction with which it inspires us.

In this Moroccan question where Germany in 1905 sought a first opportunity of destroying the pacific equilibrium of Europe, the United States have always shown themselves most loyal in their attitude toward us. Taking part in the Algeiras conference, within the limits allowable by the Monroe doctrine, the Government of the United States, owing to force of circumstance and its evident disinterestedness, held the position of arbitrator. We cannot forget that the justice of our cause and our unquestionable moderation were the means, in the four months the conference lasted, of convincing the conscience of the arbitrator. The United States had no other interest in Morocco than that of the "open door." This interest was safeguarded from the very first—even as it is today—and the representatives of the United States found in this safeguard the opportunity for arriving at a perfectly unbiased judgment. When in 1906 William H. by direct pressure on President Roosevelt, endeavored to interfere with the balance, the clear-sighted firmness of the United States reminded him of the fact that his affirmations, which were not in accordance with truth, did not in the least alter the situation of each of the parties; that it was France which had given her consent to all the concessions, that none had been made by Germany, and that in consequence the American plenipotentiary would continue to support the cause which had justice on its side.

This is old history. In those days diplomatic events sufficed to stir us. The world since then has been inured to far worse conditions, and the Moroccan quarrels of previous days just like the Balkan conflicts, are lost in the formidable drama through which we have been living during the last 30 months. But for us who, above the clash of armies, are holding aloft the flag of justice and of international probity, it is necessary to recall that period, already far distant, when a great independent power proclaimed by her actions that on our side, and not on the other, were to be found sincerity, the sense of proportion and "the spirit of conciliation."

From the year 1904 Germany had been engaged in a struggle for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of her hegemony. Recognizing that Europe and the world were not willing to live under her control, finding in the pacific agreements between France, Russia and England a check to her supremacy, she endeavored by every means to destroy the agreements by isolating from each other those powers which had entered into them. Morocco was regarded as a means of separating Russia from the western powers, and the Balkans were used to alienate these powers from the Tsar's Government. All these efforts failed between the years 1904 and 1911, for the Entente opposed a firm front to diplomatic maneuvers. From that day war was decided upon, and Germany, by means of three successive laws, prepared herself for it. Our American friends will understand that we should set a particular value on these memories, and that to the German attempt to confuse by equivocal statements the past, the present and the future, we should oppose constant proofs of our honesty. The magnificent industrial development of the United States has sometimes led us merely to consider their material prosperity, to regard them simply as an immense factory, but it was doing both them and ourselves an injustice. Their economic activity is admirable; but their intellectual and moral life is no less intense. In the present crisis it is primarily to their conscience that we must appeal. The reply of the Allies to President Wilson was inspired by this consideration and it is its principal merit. At a moment when we are receiving a fresh proof of American sympathies, we can, without any false modesty, state that we are quite sure of deserving them by our actions and by our aims.

NORTH CAROLINA DRY SENTIMENT GAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Prohibition Bill prepared by the Anti-Saloon League and now before the Legislature has a good chance of passage, according to Superintendent Davis of the league.

"The opinion on the part of some members of the General Assembly that the bill is more drastic than the people of the State desire, is changing," said Mr. Davis. "Letters and petitions by every mail are coming from all parts of the State, and the schools and colleges are taking a hand as never before."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ignacio Bonillas, who will succeed Eliseo Arredondo as Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, was one of Mexico's representatives on the recent American-Mexican Joint Commission. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and has an American wife. Trained in engineering and its associated problems, and endowed with marked administrative abilities, he has proved for the cause and Government of General Carranza an extremely efficient Minister of Communications; and to him is due much of the facility with which passengers and goods now are transportable in a land where, comparatively recently, traffic was cut off owing to destruction of roadbed and rolling stock. Inasmuch as through his service on the American-Mexican commission Mr. Bonillas has become fully informed of the present attitude of the United States toward Mexico, he will enter on his duties in Washington knowing fairly well where he stands, which is more than some of his predecessors have known. His formal interviews and his acts have created for him a reputation that will help him at Washington in such diplomatic negotiations as lie ahead.

William Elliott Gonzales, Minister from the United States to Cuba since 1913, will be the intermediary through whom the United States' open appeal to the Cubans for a judicial settlement of their political controversies will pass. As his name implies, he is of Spanish stock, but of a family some time resident in South Carolina, and affiliated socially and by marriage with the established native stock. He began his professional career as a journalist after study in South Carolina schools, and for several years was the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier. Then he had experience as private secretary for Governor Richardson. Following this he joined the staff of the Columbia State, a paper which later he came to control and edit, and that from 1903 to 1913 was one of the freest and most outspoken of all the newspapers of the South, openly challenging many of its political and social traditions, and irritating the powers that were, so much so that in one case it led to Mr. Gonzales suffering personal violence.

Walter Fisher of Chicago, who, as an official of the privately supported bureau of public efficiency, is prominent now in urging upon citizens of Chicago the desirability of the city manager form of urban government, was Secretary of the Interior Department from 1911 to 1913 during the Taft Administration. His father was a well-known educator and clergyman in Ohio and Indiana, and the son studied at both Marietta College and Hanover College. Admitted to the bar in 1888, he early in his career showed a disposition to serve society at large, as well as his clients; and he has continued to until the present time. In connection with the various reform organizations of the city of Chicago he has had much to do with solving local problems of taxation and transportation in conformity with social justice and fair play to the many interests involved. His interest in the national conservation movement has been constant, and he has taken on practical forms, and he has held important official positions in the movement. Similarly, his Chicago record in local urban reform has led to his enlistment in the national municipal league and service in its behalf.

Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor-designate of Bengal, is one of the most experienced administrators in Indian affairs. Twenty years ago he first visited India as a member of the staff of Lord Curzon, and since that time has traveled widely in Persia, Central Asia, Japan, Siberia, China and Burma. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. A few years ago he served as a member of the Public Services Commission in Bengal, and acquired a store of knowledge about the government of the country which will serve him well in succeeding Lord Carmichael to the highest office in Bengal.

Fanny Garrison Villard (Mrs. Henry), chairman of the Emergency Peace Federation, whose representatives are in Washington, trying to influence the Administration's policy toward Germany, is a daughter of the noted William Lloyd Garrison. She became the wife of Henry Villard not long after he first arrived in the United States to begin what proved to be a long career as a financier, conspicuous for many years in control of the Northern Pacific Railroad and representative of European investors in American railway securities. Mrs. Villard has always been active in promotion of the interests of the Negro, whether resident North or South; she has long been an advocate of equal suffrage for women; and her personal indorsement and financial aid have been freely given to most "forward" movements in latter-day national history so far as they influence women, children and the socially handicapped elements of society.

Festus J. Wade, who is to be director of finance of the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to be held in St. Louis in June, is a prominent banker and business leader of the city. Limerick, Ireland, is his native city, and the public schools of St. Louis were his educators. In the management of the annual St. Louis fairs he formerly was prominent, and there showed on a large scale the business ability that has since led him to higher posts of power.

ONTARIO DAIRYMEN PROTEST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Toronto, Ont.—A deputation of Ontario dairymen interviewed the Hon. Martin Burrell and Sir George Foster and entered a strong protest against the Government for the removal of the embargo against oleomargarine. In Quebec two firms were fined \$200 and costs for having sold this commodity to the public.

SCOTTISH PLAN AIMS AT CLOSER TIES WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—A scheme for promoting closer relations in commercial and educational matters between Scotland and Russia was adopted recently at a meeting in Glasgow. The scheme includes the founding of chairs or lectureships in Russian subjects at the University of Glasgow and at the Commercial College, and by these means to establish a well-equipped Russian department in each institution. Traveling scholarships of £150 each are to be provided so as to enable students to reside in Russia for one year, in order to improve their knowledge of the language and of conditions of the country. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has undertaken the organization of the commercial side as part of the scheme for extending its sphere of influence and activity. An appeal for £50,000 is being made by the Lord Provost of Glasgow to finance the scheme.

Sir Thomas Dunlop, Bart., Lord Provost, in presenting the scheme, said it was a pure and simple commercial proposition put before a commercial community, and he added, he believed it would bring them closer to their great ally, Russia. Russia had been a sealed book to them to a great extent in the past; in the future, he hoped, the book would be opened to them and would reveal great and wonderful potentialities. For this purpose it was absolutely necessary for them to know the Russian language. The Lord Provost then referred to the help he had received in launching his scheme from the Chamber of Commerce, the Principal of the University, and Mr. Buchanan of the Commercial College. Sir John Struthers of the Education Department had also entered with great enthusiasm into the idea of furthering the interests of education and the better development of the Russian language in Scotland.

Principal Sir Donald McAlister, in moving the adoption of the scheme proposed by the Lord Provost, declared his conviction that it would be the soundest of sound business to open up and broaden the channels along which reciprocal interchanges must flow to the mutual advantage of both peoples. Turning to the educational aspect of the scheme, the Principal said that in this matter the University and the Commercial College were at one. The University Court desired that there should be cooperation and solidarity between them in this matter. He also stated that they were in effect being asked to train and equip men for the peaceful penetration of Russia, and he emphasized the necessity of knowing the language. In conclusion, Sir Donald said the scheme was designed to make the friendship between Russia and Scotland closer and to open a freer way for those exchanges of service and sympathy by which friendship lived and thrived.

Mr. J. W. Murray, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in seconding the motion, assured his hearers that the commercial side of the movement which was being inaugurated would have all the attention they could give to it in the development of the scheme of extension unanimously passed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce recently.

A committee for the purpose of promoting the scheme and carrying its objects into effect was appointed.

CONCERNING WAR AIMS OF GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The Magdeburger Zeitung recently published a resolution concerning war aims adopted in November last by Prince Wedel's "National Committee," an organization which is understood to support the views held by the German Chancellor.

This resolution defined the terms upon which peace must be concluded as follows: 1. The peace must be not only a German peace, but one for our allies also. The permanent cooperation of the powers now allied to one another must be assured by it. 2. The fate of the territory conquered by the military situation, emphasis being given to German interests. The necessary strategic frontier rectifications are to be aimed at above all. The phrase "annexation policy" (Eroberungspolitik) must not daunt us. 3. The freedom of the seas is to be established for us and for the rest of the non-English world, namely, for the neutral powers. 4. A strong colonial empire, capable of existence and defense, must be restored to us. 5. A war indemnity commensurate with our sacrifices must be sought.

The decisive Section 2, commented the Vorwärts on the foregoing, is worded so indefinitely that it is difficult to determine how far these war aims resemble or differ from those of the Pan-Germans.

ST. LOUIS SPELTER EXPORTS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Statistics on imports and exports, made public by Fountain Rothwell, Collector of Customs, show that in 1916 spelter from zinc ore, valued at \$14,574,760, was exported from the St. Louis district. The district comprises Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The 1916 shipments increased 300 per cent over 1915.

A large percentage of the zinc ore was imported from China, Japan, Spain, Mexico, British Columbia and Africa. The imported ore was valued at \$1,063,423. There are 17 smelters in the St. Louis district, which is the largest smelting area in the United States.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Inauguration Ceremonies SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—

The proposal that the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Wilson, March 5, be curtailed because of the acuteness of the relations between the United States and Germany is not to prevail. This is evidenced in the fact that President Wilson has signed the bill appropriating the money needed in this connection, while the local committee having the matter in charge are going ahead under full speed. A joint resolution of Congress has given authority to the executive department and various government establishments in Washington "to exhibit from Feb. 26 to March 10 their activities and methods in transacting business, with a view of presenting an educational symposium that will be of practical benefit to the people of the country." It was should come that part of the program would be cut out, lest an indiscriminate invasion of the department buildings might lead to trouble. If all goes well, on the other hand, Washington promises to make a better showing in that matter and in illuminations, decorations and fireworks than ever before.

Control of Railroads

PEORIA STAR—The Chicago Association of Commerce has gone on record as favoring Federal control of all railroads. It is a grave question whether this will not be found to be the final solution of the railroad question. It is certain now that the railroads of the country are suffering from a multiplicity of laws and regulations, in some instances so burdensome as to make it almost impossible to operate them. Few men are willing to lift their voice in behalf of the railroads of the country. He who does so is immediately accused of selling out to them, and yet it is one of the essential principles of legal jurisprudence that he who would demand justice, must do justice. It is time for the people of the United States to ask themselves where they are willing to do justice to the railroads. Some of the latter have violated every principle of financial decency in the past. They are doing better now, but the damage has been done. It is now a question of actual survival with many of them, and they cannot stand any more burdens. The public wants better and cheaper transportation. It is only a question as to how to proceed best to get it. Certainly it will not be secured by adding impossible burdens to the railroads. If Federal control will solve this question, let it come and come soon.

New Ideas in North Dakota

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE—Kansas is rather dropping behind, so far as there is any glory in being the chief political experiment station of the United States. The new and most radical political movement has its starting point in North Dakota. There the control of the State Government is entirely in the hands of farmers, thanks to the organization of a society called the Farmers Political Union. Members of this union voted solidly for one ticket, with results that were disastrous to the regular political parties. The Legislature has a variety of ambitious schemes on hand, including a State rural-credit bureau, State-owned grain elevators, mills, and various other activities. A new Constitution embodying some unique ideas of government is being drafted, and will be voted on next June. The movement strongly recalls the Farmers Alliance, which was afterwards merged into the Populist Party and did some astonishing things before its popularity waned. The sad part is, of course, that Kansas is not directing the destinies of the new organization, but has apparently been caught unawares by North Dakota.

FARM MACHINERY NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An urgent appeal is made by the Agricultural Branch of the Ministry of Munitions to all farmers to order at once whatever new machinery and implements they may require for this season's work, and also to put in hand orders for repairs to machinery and implements without any delay. Many manufacturers of agricultural implements are at present engaged on munitions work, and in consequence cannot execute orders placed by farmers with the dispatch of previous years. Owing to the increasing demand on shipping, it is also stated that the arrival of machinery from abroad is uncertain. Farmers who may experience any difficulty in obtaining supplies from manufacturers or agents, or in having repairs executed, it is further stated, should inform the Ministry of Munitions (Agricultural Machinery Branch) Whitehall Place, London, S. W., at the same time stating the requirements that are not being met.

RAILWAY TAXATION INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—The Wiener Zeitung has published an Imperial decree announcing an increase in taxation and duties, the object of which is to increase the revenue obtained from railway traffic. The decree therefore provides for a 15 per cent increase in freight charges, the raising of the tax on passenger tickets on the main lines from 12 to 20 per cent, and on branch lines from 6 to 10 per cent, and for a corresponding tax on luggage in both cases. Further, in order to cover the increased working cost of the State railways, the passenger tariff has been fixed at 30 per cent including the increased tax on tickets, while a so-called war premium is also to be charged on goods, amounting, together with the 15 per cent freight tax, to 30 per cent of the cost of transit. The new tariff is expected to yield some kr.300,000,000 yearly.

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BRITISH FARMERS CALLED UP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has received a communication from the War Office to the effect that it has been found necessary to call up one half of those men engaged in agriculture to whom the tribunals have refused certificates of exemption from military service. Arrangements will be made as quickly as possible to place several thousands of Class C3 at the disposal of farmers, and the President hopes that in the national interest farmers will do their best meanwhile to carry on in the very difficult circumstances in which they are placed.

BIG PULPWOOD SALE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of the sale of 1000 square miles of pulpwood, known as the Black Sturgeon River Reserve, and situated about 75 miles northeast of Port Arthur, the provincial treasury, it is calculated, will receive the sum of \$3,325,000. Mr. Marks of Nipigon, who offered a flat rate of 70 cents as a bonus on all classes of pulpwood, is the successful bidder. This rate means that for spruce pulp the Government receives \$1.10, and for all other classes of wood 90 cents a cord.

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NATURALIZATION APPLICATIONS IN BOSTON DOUBLED

Steps for Citizenship in United States Taken by Germans in This City Have Increased by Nine Times Former Rate

Applications for naturalization in Boston have doubled in number and those of German citizens increased by nine times their former rate since the diplomatic break with Germany. Records in the office of Arthur D. Grandison, deputy district clerk for naturalization, at Room 140 in the Federal Building, show an acceleration in the pulse of patriotism which may be greater than that of any former war crisis.

Declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States have been filed by 100 Germans during seven days. Many of these are from the crews of German ships, self-interested in the port of Boston. Of 1100 such men released from service and now at work ashore, these represent those who, after a two years' residence, are willing to remain in the United States. During the last seven days in January—before his passports were handed the German Ambassador at Washington—no more than 11 German citizens applied for naturalization. During the same week the total number of applications from citizens of all nations was 161. In seven days next following the diplomatic break the number had become 350.

Fear of recall to their fatherland is said to be the predominant reason for the large increase in the rate of application by Germans. Horst Wilhelm Grove, from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, explained the situation after he had taken out his first papers. "I do not say that I expect war," he said, "but I have become settled in the United States since I came in 1914, and I do not wish either to be recalled or deported because of my German citizenship."

The declaration of intention is commonly called "first papers." It is the first step toward naturalization in the United States. To become a citizen one must have his second or final papers, and these require him to have lived in the country for five years at least and to have filed his declaration at least two years before he applies for the second papers.

"German citizens inform me," said Mr. Grandison, "that this first step prevents their country from exercising any claim upon them. They say, too, that if they have been out of Germany more than 10 years, they automatically lose German citizenship. However true this may be, the securing of first papers does not make them citizens of the United States."

Professor George G. Wilson of Harvard University, an authority on international law, explained last night that the declaration of intention in no sense makes the United States liable for protection of a German citizen if he returns to Germany or to any other country. If he remains in the United States he is, regardless of his application, in the jurisdiction of that nation. Many objections to the naturalization law under which aliens are now being naturalized in the United States have caused the law, according to the Harvard authority, to be contested. A new law will be asked which will prevent such situations as often arise under that now in effect whereby some people find themselves without citizenship and others legally citizens of more than one country at the same time.

It is alleged by objectors to the law that Germany, despite full naturalization of her citizens in the United States, will readmit them to citizenship if they return without any new process.

The Boston naturalization office experienced similar rushes of business at the time of the taking of Veracruz and again when the order sending militiamen to Mexico was made. During its record week three years ago, when the present law was seven years old, the office accommodated 4000 people, including witnesses and counsel.

MAINE'S LEADING DEMOCRAT FOR A "BONE DRY" STATE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Former Atty.-Gen. William R. Pattangall, leader of the Maine Democracy, at a hearing before the committee on temperance Tuesday on the Bussabarger bill to prohibit the shipment of liquors into this State for beverage purposes, declared that as one Democrat he would use his influence to bring about a condition of affairs in this State wherein it will settle on one policy as regards prohibition and leave it alone. Mr. Pattangall favored the bill, saying that the people in the last election gave the present Governor a good majority and a large part of that majority was because of his known views on prohibition.

"If we are going to have prohibition let us have real prohibition and keep rum out of the State," said Mr. Pattangall. "We can't have prohibition while we have Canada on the one side and New Hampshire and Massachusetts on the other side."

Representative Robert Lee Bussabarger, of Lubec, who introduced the bill, also spoke in favor of it.

NOTES ON POLITICS

John Lowndes McLaurin, a former United States Senator, who has been commissioner in charge of the South Carolina cotton warehouse system since its establishment in 1914, has resigned, and a successor is to be elected by the General Assembly at its present session. Mr. McLaurin has been a partisan of former Gov. Cole L. Blease, who was defeated by the present Governor, R. I. Manning, two years ago, and again at the last election. Mr. McLaurin's letter of resignation says: "The spirit of intolerance in South Carolina makes the further development of the system by me impracticable. The Governor and this Legislature were elected pledged to the development of the warehouse system, and although my term does not expire until Nov. 5, 1918, I feel, after the positive stand I took in the campaign, that I should not embarrass the development of the system, and that I owe it to a majority of this Legislature and to Governor Manning to give them a free hand. I do not propose to permit factional prejudice against me to pervert the usefulness of this office."

One of the most significant political developments in Russia is the steady growth in influence of the Zemstvos. By the sheer force of efficiency, the Zemstvos, which may, perhaps, be best described as the gradually secured control of the greater part of the productive work of the country. On the outbreak of the war, the Zemstvos throughout Russia formed themselves into a union with the object, in the first instance, of providing for the wounded. In this, their work quickly proved so effective that they were called upon by the military authorities to assume ever greater responsibilities in the matter of organizing production and so forth. The work had to be built up from nothing, as it were, for there were no ships, stores, nor system, but the Zemstvos have overcome all difficulties. The full significance of these developments is appreciated when it is recalled that the Zemstvos are strongly progressive bodies, and earnest supporters of the Duma.

The Arkansas State Senate has passed the bill calling a constitutional convention to be held in Little Rock next November.

The parliamentary election which is at present proceeding to fill the existing vacancy in the representation of Trinity College, Dublin, is, as in the case of all university elections, likely to be a long affair. The electorate is entirely composed of graduates who have attained master's rank, and, as these are scattered all over the world, the process of gathering the votes is a lengthy one. Sir Robert Woods, who is trying to break the "legal succession" by defeating Sir Arthur Samuel, K. C., describes himself as an Imperialist. He is opposed to any reopening of the Home Rule issues, during the war; but would support any future agreement which might be come to by the Ulster Unionists, the Nationalists and the British Government. Sir Robert Woods' candidature is virtually a protest against the representation of Trinity being regarded as "a mere stepping-stone to high legal office in Ireland."

A good many of the old professional politicians have not been able yet to swallow the direct primary and, as might be expected, motions to repeal the primary laws are cropping up in a number of the legislatures. The argument is, of course, expense and alleged failure to eliminate machine rule. But it is worth noticing that in Indiana, which is not noted for progressive politics, under the influence of the Taggart regime and other factors, there is not nearly so much prospect of shelving the primary law, which has not given entire satisfaction by any means, as there is of improving it and making it more workable.

The supporters of the Ministry of Mr. Lloyd George contend that the former coalition method, perfectly respectable in itself, of consideration, compromise and conciliation, was inducing a general delay and indecision which threatened to lose Britain the war. Therefore, Mr. Lloyd George and his war Cabinet of four plus the sentinel—Mr. Bonar Law—were to keep themselves entirely free from departmental work, sit all day and every day come to rapid but wise decisions, and, in general, get on with the war. But the Cabinet had, of necessity, to run the war through the departments. How, then, was the Cabinet, while keeping itself severely aloof from the departments, to work through and control the departments? The problem might have baffled a devotee of red tape, but not the present Prime Minister of England, and hence the fact that the sacrosanct gardens of 10 Downing Street have been disturbed by a hastily erected building to house the "secretariat" which will keep Mr. Lloyd George acquainted with the doings of the departments, transmit his orders to the latter and see that they are carried out, and acquaint the departments themselves with each other's doings.

Speaking of the recent reorganization of the Republican national executive committee, which Progressive Party leaders regarded as offensive to their members throughout the country and not calculated to promote the reunion of the Republican and Progressive parties, Chester Rowell, Republican National committeeman and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of California, says in his paper, the Fresno Republican: "This action of the Old Guard was not a mere refusal of committee memberships to certain individuals, but was an intentional obstruction to the effort to make the Republican convention of 1920 representative of the Republican voters. Since this is pre-

cisely the most vital question in restoring confidence in the Republican Party, the importance of this action cannot be overestimated. It is the same question nationally which we had in California, and it is evident that it must be met and won in the same way. The National Old Guard is conducting itself with exactly the same obstinacy with which the Old Guard organization of California prevented Republican National victory last year."

Chicago has been struggling again this season with the excessive cost of elections and some effort will be made to cut it down at the Legislature. Woman suffrage has been the prime factor in running it up. Illinois, casting the largest vote in the Union last November, has to pay for it—its costs money to register the women and receive and count their ballots, and there was a tremendous lot of them voting last fall. Talk of consolidating primary registrations and of bringing some of the elections together, instead of having them spread out so, has been heard. Chicago has a little army of election officials and quite a number of election days, taking it over a four year period. The expense of electing some officials has been shown to run far and away over what they are paid. Without doubt there is much room for improvement, and the extent of the capacity for improvement seems to augur a remedy.

The New Mexico League of Municipalities has adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature, now in session, to pass a law empowering municipalities in this State to adopt the commission, or city manager form of government, or a combination of the two, and a bill has been introduced to that end. At present the law makes impossible any other than the old councilmanic form for incorporated cities. The Rotary Club and other influential organizations in Albuquerque, the largest town in New Mexico, have endorsed a commission-city manager charter, and it is likely that this will be submitted to the people there during the coming spring.

'DRY' REFERENDUM BILL PASSED BY ILLINOIS SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A bill providing for a referendum on State-wide prohibition was passed by the Illinois State Senate Tuesday, by a vote of 31 to 18. If concurred in by the House and signed by the Governor, the people of Illinois will vote on the question in November, 1918. Ratification would make the State dry on Nov. 1, 1919.

Yesterday's action by the Senate is the most serious attack on liquor ever made in Illinois.

What progress the referendum will make in the House remains to be seen. The "wets" are strong there, while the Senate has been known to be "dry." Richard Pearson Hobson will open the "dry" fight for the bill in the House today. The debate preceding the passage of the bill in the upper House yesterday was tense.

The measure provides that alcoholic liquor can be used in Illinois only for medicinal, sacramental, chemical, mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

COMMISSION MAY STUDY DANISH ISLANDS' NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commission to investigate conditions in the Danish West Indies to furnish a basis for legislation for the new acquisition of the United States, is proposed in a bill to be introduced in the Senate today. The measure has been drafted by Senators Stone, Lodge, and Hitchcock, three members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and is a substitute for that drawn up by the State Department, now being considered by the House committee.

The bill also provides that, pending the commission's investigation, the Government of the islands be administered by the President of the United States, who would be authorized to appoint a military or naval Governor to have immediate charge. The existing laws of the islands would remain substantially in effect, and the tariff regulations of the United States would apply, with reciprocity between the islands and the United States. On sugar there would be an export duty of \$8 when consigned to the United States.

Let us show you how well you look, and how comfortable you will feel, in a correctly designed, light weight Redfern for a stout figure. Back Lace—Front Lace \$5, \$7.50, up to \$25 Redfern Corset Shop 510 Fifth Ave., New York 19 East Madison St., Chicago 114 Grant Ave., San Francisco Every Corset Fitted

Offer Quality

IN THE LIBRARIES

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association to be held in Atlantic City, March 2 and 3, Dr. George P. Donehue of Connelville, Pa., will give an address on "The Indians of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Literature Concerning Them." Other speakers and chairmen will include Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University; Miss Anna MacDonald of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission; Thomas L. Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library. The Pennsylvania Library Club will hold joint meetings with the New Jersey Association. The American Library Institute will meet in Atlantic City March 3.

An editorial entitled "A New Chance," in the February number of Public Libraries, states that in Omaha and one or two other places, increased demand on the library has come about through the closing of the saloons as the result of the last election, and adds that it might be possible for libraries generally to offer a little more in the way of recreation, cordially and inducement to come, for those who have been shut out by law from what they were wont to consider places worth visiting.

According to the biennial report of the Iowa Library Commission there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of free public libraries in the State during the past two years, the question of the establishment of a library having been voted upon in 15 towns and successfully carried in 13. The addition gives a total of more than 130 free public libraries in Iowa. On the other hand, there are seven counties, six towns with a population of over 2000, and 11 with a population between 1500 and 2000, having no public library, hence the work of library extension in Iowa is by no means yet completed.

The Bangor Public Library stands fifth in size among the libraries of Maine. On its shelves are books by Miss Isabel G. Eaton and Mrs. Charlotte C. Bacheider, two Bangor authors. Measures of cooperation between the Bangor institution, the University of Maine, and the Bangor Theological Seminary Library, now under way, promise to make Bangor somewhat of a literary center.

Few libraries are as liberal as that in Seattle in the number of books permitted on one card, and very few permit them to be kept so long a time. The Seattle ruling is that as many as 10 books may be taken at one time, two of which may be fiction, and that, with the exception of seven-day novels and others in great demand, the books may be kept for four weeks.

One way to interest boys and girls in books is to post a list of characters rather than of titles and authors. At the top of the list have an appropriate picture and some such statement as this: "You can make the acquaintance of these boys and girls at the public library. Ask the librarian to introduce you to them." A typical list of this kind, published in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin, is as follows:

Lisbeth Longfrock, of Norway, a happy little milk maid. Marcus and Chartas, two of your little cousins of long ago, one lived in Rome, and the other in Sparta. Golden Puff, just a prairie chicken, but he knew how to dance, and played a drum. Nellie, a little girl who lived out West and had a silver mine. Nils, a naughty little Swedish boy, who did not mind his mother and was carried away on the back of a wild goose. He will tell you of all the wonderful things he saw. Louisa May Alcott, one of the "little women," she has written many fine stories for boys and girls. Joan of Arc, a little maid of France, who led a great army against the English, and who was burned at the stake by her own countrymen. Hassan, who rides on a little red camel and lives by the River Nile. Little Mitchell, a baby mountain squirrel, whom a kind lady rescued when he fell out of his nest. Ba-Long-Long, not a Chinaman, but a little boy who lives in the Philippine Islands, and is very different from you. Alice, the little girl who went to visit in the Hawaiian Islands. Richard of Jamestown, he lived in the days before the Revolution and knew all about Captain John Smith.

For the use of Massachusetts organizations engaged in pushing meas-

ures for social and civic betterment the library of the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union has a card catalogue of members of the 1917 General Court, giving their home addresses, biographical sketches, roll-call record on selected measures, and towns included in their constituencies. There are also lists of Massachusetts educational, social and religious organizations presumably interested in supporting social legislation. Those who wish to know about legislative movements may secure from the library information as to dates of hearings, reports of committees and record of action on special measures. Copies of a large number of bills for the present session are on file, also some data regarding Federal legislative proposals, as well as considerable material of more general nature on laws of the various states affecting women and children. Requests for information may be made in person, by letter or telephone. There is no charge for service.

In line with the movement to have the "dune country," as it is termed, preserved for a National park, the Chicago Public Library is holding an exhibit of etchings by Earl Reed, and photographs, which give a glimpse of the wonders of this unique district "with its wooded hills, moving dunes, blow-outs, winding trails, tree-lined creeks, and lowland marshes, and the great lake washing its shores."

Publicity work has been carried on the past year by the public library of Dubuque, Ia., with gratifying results. Library information has been published regularly in two of the newspapers, library slides have been shown at the motion picture houses, and store-window exhibits on the main street have helped to increase the library's patronage. When the Iowa Prosperity Exposition was held, the library had a special booth, where members of the staff were present to explain the work of the library and to distribute book lists. The results were even better than had been anticipated.

The educational reference department of the North Dakota Public Library Commission consists of over 4000 books, representing all classes of literature, and over 16,000 pamphlets and clippings. These may be borrowed by any club or individual in the State who will pay the cost of transportation and agree to be responsible for their safe return. No guarantee is required.

CLUBHOUSE FOR BUSINESS WOMEN OF TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, Ont.—Epoch making in its introduction into the life of Toronto is the new clubhouse for women just opened on Sherbourne Street, which owes its existence to the philanthropy of H. H. Fudger, says the World.

A house capable at present of accommodating 150 girls—and later an added wing will bring the capacity up to twice that number—is the gift to the business girls of Toronto. While this is primarily for the women employees of the firm with which Mr. Fudger is connected, other women will be permitted to share in the privilege of making their home in this establishment, and still others will be able to avail themselves of holding committee and drawing room gatherings.

The new enterprise has not been launched without a great deal of thought and financial outlay on the part of its founder. The plan was formulated over a year ago, and the state-ly old house of the late Senator Cox was acquired as the splendid central figure of the erection.

FORMER GOVERNOR IN CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Former Gov. Joseph M. Carey will personally direct the prohibition campaign in Wyoming leading up to the vote to put the State "dry" by constitutional amendment at the general election in 1918, it is announced. The announcement comes as a complete surprise. Mr. Carey having openly opposed prohibition during his administration as Governor and United States Senator. Anti-Saloon League workers have opened headquarters in Cheyenne.

Your Individuality

Your individuality is reflected in your shoes. There is a member of Congress who was once a bootblack, who has gained a considerable knowledge of human nature by his observation of footwear.

Are you wearing the right shoes? Do your shoes fit your individual requirements? If not try

The Coward Shoe

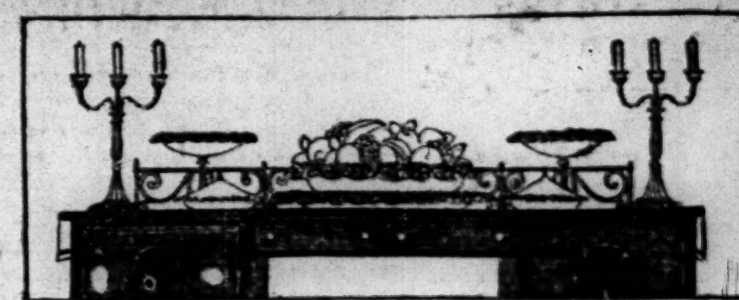
There is a style, a last, a size that will suit you individually. And each style is made on the well-known Coward conception of foot protection, support and comfort.

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A Complete Silver Table Service

Offered as a Unit at \$4,700

Fifty pieces—Sterling Silver—Louis XV in design—with open-work border and chased centers

Consisting of a magnificent centerpiece for fruit and flowers. A pair of five-branch candelabra. A set of four candlesticks. A set of charming compotes of different sizes. Two pairs of covered vegetable dishes and several meat platters. A water pitcher. Salt cellars and pepper boxes. An ornamental urn for flowers. Vases, sandwich trays and other serving dishes.

We purchased the service at a large discount through a happening which comes perhaps once in 25 years. The circumstance must, of course, remain confidential for the protection of all concerned.

But this may be said—

A duplicate set, cut from the same dies, has been on sale in one of the half dozen leading jewelry stores of the country, in open stock, which, if purchased complete, would have sold, so far as we can ascertain, for at least \$7,500.

We asked the owner of the dies what he would reproduce the set for now and he replied: "To sell at \$9,500."

So, it is a privilege to be able to offer the service as a unit—50 pieces—for a price so remarkable as \$4,700. Those who are assembling services piece by piece will especially appreciate the opportunity.

It is only because the price is so low that we offer the service in its entirety, and not in single pieces, as is the usual custom.

The service is now on exhibition in the Jewelry Store, where it forms a part of a distinguished Sale of sterling silver tablewares now in progress.

All who are interested are invited to inspect and examine it at their convenience.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Jewelry Store Entrance—Tenth Street, New York

Novel Beauty in Spring Blouses

"SOMETHING new under the sun" has at last been discovered, and is in full evidence in these newest of the Blouses for spring. Women are delighted to see them in the fresh novelty. And those who know their fashions are quick to seize upon the authoritative points in their designs.

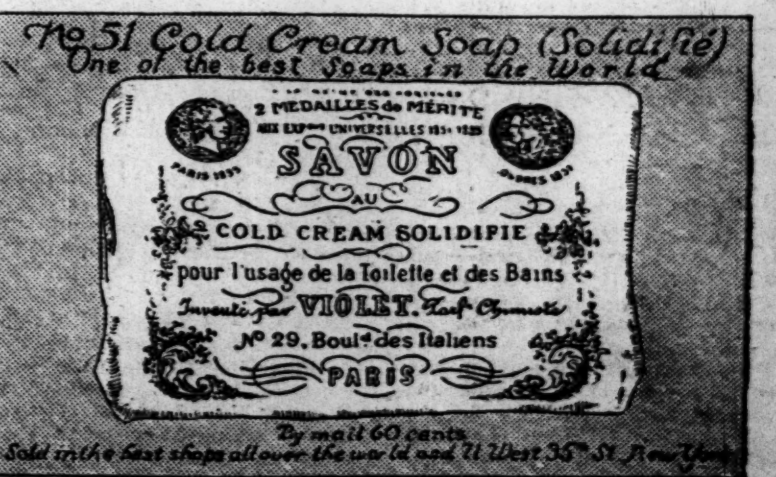
The Blouses Pictured

The first is a Blouse of Georgette crepe, combining two-color shades in striking effect. The under collar, vestee and sleeves are in biscuit, the bolero effect, pointed over collar and cuffs in navy, brown or burgundy. Hand embroidered in running stitch and with beads. Price \$10.

The second figure, above, displays a Blouse of Georgette crepe with flat sailor collar and double jabot frill, with wide hemstitched hem and finely plaited. In white, flesh pink and peach color. Price \$5.50.

The lower figure wears a Blouse that is one of the striking novelties of the season. It combines a sheer Georgette crepe with inserted bands of heavy crocheted zephyr in two-tone effect, white with coral, Copenhagen or pale pink. The Georgette portion comes in white or flesh pink, sailor collar and straight cuffs with flat bands of the crocheted zephyr. A marvel at the price, \$16.50.

Frederick Leiser & Co., Inc. BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| Birmingham | ... | 22 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 39 | 48 | 32 |
| Burdaesfield | ... | 23 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 28 | 29 | 22 |
| Bradford | ... | 22 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 43 | 26 |
| Rotherham C. | ... | 24 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 44 | 31 |
| North. Forest | ... | 23 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 25 | 42 | 36 |
| Sheff. U. | ... | 23 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 37 | 27 |
| Souths County | ... | 22 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 36 | 45 |
| Chesterfield T. | ... | 22 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 44 | 40 |
| Hull City | ... | 23 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 28 | 45 |
| Bradford City | ... | 22 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 30 | 37 |
| Grimsbay Town | ... | 23 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 33 | 39 |
| Sheffield W. | ... | 23 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 38 |
| Lincoln City | ... | 21 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 27 | 42 |
| Leicester Fosse | ... | 23 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 44 |

In the Scottish League the clubs occupying second and third places in the table, secured full points in their games without difficulty. Greenock Morton entertained the amateur Queen's Park team. The visitors were outclassed in the shooting department, and though they gave an exhibition of stylish football, they were beaten 4 to 2. The Rangers were opposed on their own ground to a rearranged Partick Thistle side, and won fairly easily 3 to 0. Falkirk had one of their strongest sides out to play the Academicals and secured the honours of the game by 4 to 0. The Hearts did almost as well against Ralsh, winning by 4 to 1. With the exception of the game with Ralsh, the teams were engaged, all the other matches were won by small margins. Clyde and Third Lanark defeated Aberdeen and Altricianans by the only goal of the match, and Motherwell, Hibernians and Dundee won by 2 to 1 against St. Mirren, Kilmarnock and Ayr United. Results of Scottish League to Jan. 20:

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Pts. | For. | Ag. | Goals. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|------|------|-----|--------|
| Celtic | 23 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 39 | 44 | 8 | 38 |
| Greenock Morton | 23 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 26 | 40 | 14 | 26 |
| Glasgow Rangers | 23 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 46 | 35 | 11 | 45 |
| Airdrieonians | 25 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 29 | 40 | 11 | 29 |
| Third Lanark | 23 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 28 | 30 | 23 | 33 |
| St. Mirren | 25 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 34 | 27 | 34 |
| Partick Thistle | 23 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 26 | 35 | 14 | 26 |
| Kilmarnock | 25 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Falkirk | 25 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Dumbarton | 24 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 39 | 48 | 48 |
| Ayr | 22 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 23 | 33 | 48 | 29 |
| Clyde | 23 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 26 | 33 | 48 | 29 |
| Motherwell | 25 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 22 | 40 | 40 | 22 |
| Hibernians | 25 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 36 | 51 | 19 |
| Heart of Mid. | 25 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 36 | 40 | 40 |
| Hamilton A. | 24 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 35 | 48 | 48 |
| Queen's Park | 25 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 26 | 35 | 48 | 26 |
| Aberdeen | 25 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 24 | 33 | 33 |
| Dundee | 24 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 32 | 49 | 49 |
| Raith Rovers | 25 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 25 | 60 | 60 |

In Ireland the matches for possession of the Belfast cup were resumed. There were no drawn games and victories fell to the credit of Glentoran over Cliftonville, 1 to 0; Linfield over Belfast United 3 to 0, and Glenavon over Distillery 1 to 0. In Dublin Bohemians and Strandville were opposed in a Leinster Senior cup tie (second round). The Bohemians were slightly superior and won by 2 to 1.

KANSAS IS NOW SECOND IN THE M. V. CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan. — University of Kansas is occupying second place in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship standing following

its victory over Washington University here Tuesday evening in the second of their two successive games by a score of 33 to 25.

Neither team showed up very strongly, both being slow and showing poor floor work. The shooting at the basket was also very erratic. At the end of the first half Kansas was leading 17 to 12. R. R. Uhrlaub, Lytle and Laslett were the stars for Kansas.

while Thomas played a strong game for Washington. The summary:

| KANSAS | WASHINGTON |
|--|------------|
| R. R. Uhrlaub, r.f. r.f., Duncker, McElwee | |
| Kauder, Gibbens, l.f. l.f., Benway | |
| Lyttle, c. c., Thomas | |
| Nelson, r.f. r.f., Miller | |

Score, University of Kansas 33, Washington University 25. Goals from floor, Uhrlaub 4, Lytle 4, Laslett 4, Nelson 2, for Kansas; Benway 3, McElwee 2. Thomas 2, Miller, for Washington. Goals from foul: Uhrlaub 4, Kauder, for Kan-

GIANTS SIGN GEORGE SMITH
NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. Smith of Greenwich Conn., formerly of Columbia University baseball nine, has signed with the New York Giants.

MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.

ARROW COLLARS

15 cts. each, 8 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

A. Sulka & Co

Are Now Showing Their New
SHIRTINGS
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1915th—Vaudeville, 7:45.
 Plymouth—"The Brat," 8:20.
 Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10.
 Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
 Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.
 Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonel, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Building plans are expected to start early in the fall for the new Central Y. M. C. A. building which will be erected as a part of the program of expenditure of \$100,000 raised by subscription for central and four branch buildings during a campaign last summer. The building will contain all the equipment of an athletic club, a modern gymnasium, a school, and a religious institution, including two gymsnasiums, a swimming tank, bowling alleys, handball courts, study rooms, a library, a billiard room, and many other features. It will be 12 stories high and will be erected at Ninth Street and Broadway Place.

measuring, and it is now up for third reading, when it is thought likely to pass. It will then be transmitted to the Senate, where its proponents expect it will receive favorable consideration.

LABOR SEEKS COURT DECISION

Expressing lack of confidence in Boston municipal judges who have given decisions regarding the "peaceable picketing" ordinance, representatives of the American Federation of Labor from the State and city branches of that organization will tomorrow request Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan to get a Supreme Court decision on the question.

COMMEND PHYSICAL TRAINING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRENTON, N. J.—A report submitted to Governor Edge by the Commission on Military Training in High Schools, says that such training can be effective unless supplemented by a course of adult training, and as later has not been provided, the State or the Nation, the commission cannot be justified by the results. The commission does, however, recommend compulsory physical training for all school pupils in the State.

Matthias M. Wagner, Charles A. Waders and Daniel R. Lucas, of the medical reserve corps, are ordered to active duty, under special orders issued on Wednesday.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Robert G. Kirkwood.

Maj. William R. Davis, First Lieut. George D. Holland and First Lieut. Alfred H. Byars are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

First Lieut. Henry L. Kraft is relieved from duty at the United States Soldiers Home, Washington.

Second Lieut. George R. Simpson is retired from the service.

SCHOOL BILL INDORSED

Favorable report has been made to the Massachusetts Legislature on the bill for instruction in certain health subjects in the public schools. The measure was introduced by Representative Peter I. Adams of Stockbridge and provides that the State boards of Education and Health shall prepare charts and data for instruction in the public schools in matters pertaining to health, the charts to be prepared to illustrate "care of the teeth, conservation of sight, school hygiene, first aid to the injured, safety first, and how to keep well." An appropriation of \$5000 is provided for the purpose.

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New York
Boat Train with Parlor Car
L.v. South Station (Daily)...6:00 P. M.
Due New York.....7:00 A. M.
Fare \$3.00
City Ticket Office, cor. Washington and
Court Sts. Phone Fort Hill 3770.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS QUIET AND TREND OF PRICES UNEVEN

Oil and Motor Issues Somewhat Conspicuous in the Trading on New York Exchange—Boston Almost Without Feature

Almost in exact contradistinction to its early course of yesterday, the New York Stock Market, after the first few minutes of trading, sank lower today, with special weakness in Mexican Petroleum. The International Mercantile Marine issues also became heavy, and, in fact, the general list sold off fairly substantially. Steel common lost $\frac{1}{8}$ of a point. Baldwin Locomotive declined slightly more than a point, and other stocks to sell lower were Canadian Pacific and Republic Iron & Steel. Central Leather advanced somewhat. Price changes in Boston at first today were insignificant as a rule. Gulf common last nearly a point. Other fluctuations were small and mixed. New York remained rather heavy late in the first half hour.

Stocks recovered moderately before midday, although some of the leading issues were well under Tuesday's closing figures. Maxwell became rather strong. After opening unchanged at 53, it advanced nearly 2 points before midday. Studebaker opened unchanged at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then advanced more than a point. United States Steel fluctuated within a fractional range. Texas Company opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 217 $\frac{1}{2}$, improved to 218 $\frac{1}{2}$, and dropped 3 points during the first half of the session. Mexican Petroleum, after opening off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then rallied to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Central Leather opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 84, declined to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rallied 2 points.

New Idria Quicksilver was active in Boston. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and, after advancing to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, sagged off a good fraction. Utah Consolidated opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced a point further before receding fractionally. Old Colony Railroad was weak. Trading was exceedingly quiet in the early afternoon. Price changes in New York were small. New Haven dropped to a new low price, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, and rallied fractionally. The tone was barely steady at the beginning of the last hour.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

These sales of securities were made at public auction today: 2 Lawrence Manufacturing 110, up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 Massachusetts Cotton Mills 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, up $\frac{3}{4}$; 10 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 200, off $\frac{1}{4}$; 7 Waltham Watch Company preferred 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, up $\frac{1}{4}$; 20 Fairbanks Morse Company 98, up $\frac{1}{2}$; 100 Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation 17, up $\frac{1}{4}$; 8 Dartmouth Manufacturing at 212 $\frac{1}{2}$, off $\frac{1}{2}$; 10 Wamsutter Mills, 114, off $\frac{1}{4}$; 11 Union Cotton Manufacturing 205 $\frac{1}{2}$, up $\frac{1}{4}$; 33 Sagamore Manufacturing 283 $\frac{1}{2}$, up 108 $\frac{1}{2}$, last sale made in 1912; 5 Draper Corporation 129, off $\frac{1}{4}$.

UNION OIL'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Union Oil Company of California reports, for year ending Dec. 31 as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Operating profit | \$11,200,263 | \$6,321,648 |
| Net profits | \$7,382,722 | \$2,919,129 |
| Dividends | \$180,000 | \$158,158 |
| Surplus | \$7,224,664 | \$2,819,129 |

*Equal to 21.65 per cent on \$34,002,200 stock, compared with 8.26 per cent in 1915.

CRESCENT PIPE LINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Crescent Pipe Line reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, these changes in earnings:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Net income* | \$11,200,263 | \$6,321,648 |
| Dividends | \$180,000 | \$158,158 |
| Surplus | \$7,224,664 | \$2,819,129 |

*Equal to 6.43 per cent on \$34,002,200 capital stock, compared with 8.26 per cent earned on same stock in 1915.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, off $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, off 3-16d.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Thursday unsettled probably snow; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably snow Thursday; warmer Thursday.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight; Thursday probably snow and warmer.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 19.10 a. m. 22.12 noon 28.

IN OTHER CITIES

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------|----|
| Albany | 10 | New Orleans | 56 |
| Buffalo | 14 | New York | 20 |
| Chicago | 18 | Philadelphia | 24 |
| Cincinnati | 24 | Pittsburgh | 28 |
| Denver | 24 | Portland, Me. | 24 |
| Des Moines | 18 | Portland, Ore. | 40 |
| Jacksonville | 40 | San Francisco | 44 |
| Kansas City | 22 | St. Louis | 24 |
| Nantucket | 22 | Washington | 28 |

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:43; High water 5:17; 3:50 a. m.; 4:23 p. m. Length of day, 10:32; Moon rises, 12:15 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Alaska Gold | 7 7/8 | 7 7/8 | 7 7/8 | 7 7/8 |
| Alaska Ju. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Allis-Chalmers | 80 1/4 | 81 | 80 | 81 |
| A. B. Note | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Am. B. Sugar | 99 1/4 | 99 3/4 | 98 3/4 | 99 |
| Am. Can. Fy. | 43 | 43 1/4 | 42 3/4 | 42 3/4 |
| Am. Car. Fy. | 62 1/2 | 63 | 62 1/2 | 63 |
| Am. Cot. Oil | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Am. H. & L. | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 | 12 |
| Am. H. & L. pt. | 62 3/4 | 63 1/2 | 62 3/4 | 63 1/2 |
| Am. Ice Sec. | 25 1/4 | 25 3/4 | 25 1/4 | 25 3/4 |
| Am. Linseed | 17 1/4 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/2 |
| Am. Lins. dpt. | 50 1/4 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/4 | 50 1/2 |
| Am. Smelt'g. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 96 | 96 |
| Am. Ssec. Apt. | 98 1/2 | 99 | 98 1/2 | 99 |
| Am. Ssec. Bpt. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Am. Wr. pt. | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| Am. Steel Fy. | 59 1/4 | 59 1/2 | 59 | 59 |
| Am. Sugar | 106 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Am. Tel. & Tel. | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Am. Woolen | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Am. Wool pt. | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Am. Zinc | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Anacanda | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Atchison | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Atchison pt. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| At Coast Li. | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 |
| At Gulf | 93 1/2 | 94 | 91 | 92 1/2 |
| Bald. Loco. | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Barrett Co. | 116 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| Batopilas | 134 | 2 | 134 | 17 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 |
| Beth Steel rts. | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| Beth Steel w. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| BF Goodrich | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Brook R. T. | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Burns Term. | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Burns Bros. | 106 | 110 | 105 1/2 | 110 |
| Butte & Sup. | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Callahan Min. | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Cal Petrol. | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Cal Petrol pt. | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 | 52 |
| Can. Pac. | 154 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 152 1/2 |
| Can. South | 55 | 55 1/2 | 55 | 55 1/2 |
| Cl. Leather | 84 | 86 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 85 |
| CMC St. Paul | 81 1/2 | 82 | 80 | 80 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 | 59 |
| Chil. R. cfts. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Chile Cop. | 22 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Chino Cop. | 53 1/2 | 55 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Col. Fuel | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Col. Gas & El. | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| Con. Can. | 87 1/2 | 88 | 87 1/2 | 88 |
| Con. Gas | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Corn Prod. | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Cru. Steel | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| Cub. Am. Sug. | 150 | 159 | 158 | 159 |
| Cuban CSug. | 36 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Cuban CS pr. | 87 | 87 | 85 1/2 | 87 |
| Del. & Hud. | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| Denver pt. | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Driggs-Sea | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Erle | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 | 26 |
| Erle pt. | 38 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Gen. Motors | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| G. Motors pt. N. | 89 | 89 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Gr. Nor Ore | 32 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Gr. Nor pt. | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Green Can. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Gulf States | 115 | 115 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Hartman Corp | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Inspiration | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Int. Con. Cor. | 12 1/2 | 13 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Int. C. Or. pt. | 63 1/2 | 64 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Int. C. Or. pt. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Int. Mer. Mar. | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Int. Mer. Mar. pt. | 69 | 69 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| In Nickel Ct. | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 | 41 |
| In Paper | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 | 38 |
| In Paper pt. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 | 98 |
| Kan. City So. | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Kelley-Tirp. | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Kenne. Cop. | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Kings Co. El. | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 | 114 |
| Kings Co. El. rts. | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Lack Steel | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| Lee & T. Ct. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Lehigh Val. | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Mackay Cos. | 86 1/2 | 88 | 86 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Man. Shrt. | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Max Motor | 53 | 53 1/2 | 53 | 53 1/2 |
| Maxwell 1 pt. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Maxwell 2 pt. | 34 1/2 | 35 | 34 1/2 | 35 |
| Max Petrol. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| May Co. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Miami | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 | 37 |
| M. & S. T. N. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| MSP & SSM | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Mo. K. T. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Mo. Pacific | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Mo. Pac. pt. | 11 | 11 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Mo. Pac. w. | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 | 20 |
| Mo. Pac. w. pt. | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Nat. Lead | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 | 54 |
| Nat. Enamel | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Nevada Con. | 24 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Ny. Central | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 | 94 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 39 | 39 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| N. Y. W. | 129 | 129 1/2 | 129 | 129 1/2 |
| North Am. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| North Pac. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| O. Cities Gas | 103 1/2 | 104 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| O. & W. | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Ont. Silver | 6 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Penn. | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Peoples Gas | 91 | 91 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Pere M. pt. w. | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Phila. Co. | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| Pitts. Coal | 45 1/2 | 46 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Quicksilver | 23 1/2 | 24 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Ray Con. | 25 1/2 | 26 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Reading | 93 | 93 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Repub. I. S. | 76 | 76 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Rumely pt. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Sand. A. L. | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Srs-Rdckpt. | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| Shat. Ari. | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Sloss Shef. | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| No Ry pf. | 29 | 29 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| To Ry pf. | 62 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| StL & SF | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Studebaker | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Studebaker pf. | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Stutz Motor. | 49 | 49 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 49 1/4 |
| T & W S. For. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| T StL & Wct. | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 |
| TennCop ctf. wt | 15 1/4 | 15 1/5 | 15 1/5 | 15 1/4 |
| Texas Co. | 217 1/2 | 218 | 215 | 215 |
| Texas Pac. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Union Pac. | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| UnRysSF | 8 1/2 | 9 | 8 1/2 | 9 |
| UnRysSF pf. | 20 | 20 1/2 | 20 | 20 1/2 |
| United Fruit. | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 | 138 1/2 |
| U S C I P. | 20 | 20 | 19 1/2 | 20 |
| U S Rubber. | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/4 | 52 1/4 |
| U S S R. | 56 | 56 | 55 | 55 1/2 |
| U S Steel. | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/4 |
| U S Steel pf. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| Utah Copper. | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Wabash pf A. | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 1/2 |
| Wabash pf B. | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| W Maryland. | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| W Maryland pf. | 39 1/4 | 39 1/4 | 39 1/4 | 39 1/4 |
| West Union. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| Westinghse | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| W & L E W I. | 18 1/4 | 18 1/4 | 18 1/4 | 18 1/4 |
| White Motor. | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Willis-Over. | 32 1/2 | 33 | 32 1/2 | 33 |
| Wilson Co. | 61 | 61 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Wis Cent. | 45 1/2 | 47 | 45 1/2 | 47 |
| Woolworth. | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| Wor Pump | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CANADIAN LOAN BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT

Financial Interests Are Expecting 5 Per Cent Obligation Running From 10 to 15 Years—May Be for \$100,000,000

Bankers, bond houses and investors in Canada and in United States are trying to figure when the next Canadian Government loan will be issued, where, for how much and on what terms. The Dominion has not borrowed in the United States since March, 1916, or in Canada since September last. As the Canadian army is growing larger, its cost is increasing. There is a chance on the Dominion's general purpose borrowing account of about \$25,000,000. Loans therefore will probably be made in the comparatively near future. With information available and reading between lines of the Canadian finance minister's recent speech in the Dominion House, one is able to arrive at certain conclusions.

A loan must be floated soon, probably in March, because, for one reason, there are two short date loans aggregating \$50,000,000 due in April and May, and there is a \$25,000,000 loan maturing in New York, Aug. 1. On Feb. 1 the Finance Minister said he had not in view an immediate loan in Canada or in the United States, "but it will not be long before we shall have to consider a further loan."

As there will be a Canadian domestic war loan before the summer holidays, and as there is not a large balance on general purposes account, it may reasonably be expected the next Government loan on that account will be issued some time ahead of the internal war loan, and probably in New York.

Since the outbreak of war these Government loans have alternated in two markets. July, 1915, brought the first Dominion Government loan in New York; November, 1915, the first internal war loan. Then came another loan in the United States in March, 1916, and the second internal war loan in September, 1916. It is now New York's turn. Canada's domestic loans have been issued about nine months apart, which ordinarily would bring the next domestic loan about May.

The strongest evidence, however, that New York is to have a Canadian loan before Canadians are asked again to subscribe is the wording of the resolution introduced in House of Commons Feb. 1. It provided for raising by loan a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 "as may be required for paying maturing loans and obligations of Canada, carrying on of public works authorized by Parliament and meeting expenditures for general purposes authorized by Parliament." The resolution therefore seems to provide for retirement of the \$75,000,000 short-date loans due in April, May and August, leaving \$25,000,000 for general purposes.

This prediction is further strengthened by the Finance Minister's explanation that his borrowing resolution was on general rather than on war purposes account, because objections might possibly be raised in the United States—although he hardly thought it probable to an issue for war purposes. But, apart from that, in a neutral market bonds issued on general purposes account will sell more widely than bonds issued on war account. A portion of the community may not be disposed to subscribe for war issues, but might be fairly ready to subscribe for bonds issued on general purposes account.

There must be heavy war loans in Canada during the current year. From \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 will be needed for war expenditures, and considerable sums in addition are likely to be borrowed to establish credits out of which Great Britain can pay for munitions. Authority has been granted the Canadian Government to provide \$500,000,000 during fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, for war purposes. War estimates for that fiscal year exceed \$433,000,000. Some munition credits for Britain will be advanced out of the \$500,000,000 appropriation.

There are heavy demands on Canadian banks in carrying the large volume of the Nation's production, and consequently, as the Finance Minister has said, a situation might exist in which the Dominion Government might desire to raise \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 and in which it would not be in public interest, having regard to financial stability in Canada, to raise that loan there. So it seems probable that the next Dominion loan will be made in New York in March. It will probably be for \$100,000,000, as the Government's resolution provides for that amount—and it is a sum which would pay off short-term loans and leave a small balance. Such a loan would be \$25,000,000 greater than previous issue in New York.

The Finance Minister is keeping free of short-date obligations as much as possible, and the issue may therefore be a 5 per cent loan for 10 or 15 years. It will not likely yield as high an income as British and French loans in the United States. When Canada comes on the market with her securities, she is to a certain extent in competition with the British Government's securities and in competition with her better market price.

Japan's trade with the United States in 1916 amounted to \$297,000,000. Our exports to Japan increased 136 per cent.

SMALL BUYERS OF BONDS TO BE REACHED

New Company to Sell Securities Through Usual Retail Merchandising Channels

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Secretary of State's office at Albany has authorized the incorporation by a group of nationally known men of a company for the sale of small denomination certificates, based on municipal, county, State and National bonds, through retail merchandising channels. This company, the National Thrift Bond Corporation, is expected to begin business early in March.

Among the trustees of the corporation whose plan it is to put absolutely safe securities within the reach of the smallest buyers, are the following: Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company; Adolph Lewisohn, head of the Lewisohn copper interests; Henry Rogers Winthrop of Harris, Winthrop & Co., a director of the Equitable Trust Company; William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association of New York; R. Bayard Cutting of the family of capitalists and philanthropists of New York, and Andrew Squire, the well-known lawyer, banker and railroad man of Cleveland.

The directors include Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, and now a member of the law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle; Henry Bruebe, formerly director of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Chamberlain of New York City, and now vice-president of the American Metal Company; Henry E. Cooper, vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company; E. C. Delafeld, president of the Franklin Trust Company; E. Y. Gallaher, vice-president of the Western Union; James Imbrie, of William Morris Imbrie & Co., bankers; Charles P. Howard of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland and a director of the Mortgage Bond Company; Darwin R. James Jr., president of the American Chicle Company; Ingalls Kimball, president; John Hansen Rhodes, head of the investment banking firm of Rhodes & Co., and Jesse Isidor Straus, head of R. H. Macy & Co., one of the best-known department stores in New York.

The company will undertake a country-wide campaign to familiarize small investors with "Thrift Bonds," and to secure the widest possible market among those savers who are not served by existing thrift and saving agencies.

The National Thrift Bond Corporation, under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department, intends to buy city, county, State and Government bonds—those which are secured by the power of an organized government to levy taxes—and deposit them as security for the certificates it sells. Under the trust agreement, every "Thrift Bond"—the popular name given to the certificates—will be backed by such tax-secured bonds; and, as further security, a safety reserve fund will be established.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE DIVIDEND

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company shareholders rejected a proposal to pay a 100 per cent stock dividend. Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. The regular quarterly common dividend of \$2 a share and an extra common quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20, were also declared.

Net 1916 earnings, with subsidiaries, were reported at \$16,741,502, with surplus as of Jan. 1 about \$22,000,000. Gross business for 1916 was \$66,919,268, about double 1915 gross. Last year the concern shipped 908,000 tons of finished steel, as compared with 800,000 tons for 1915. Payroll for 1916 was \$11,079,087. Sales of controlling interest in Youngstown Iron & Steel Company to the Sharon Steel Hoop Company is unofficially reported at \$200 a share.

E. L. DU PONT DE NEMOURS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports for year ending Dec. 31 with these comparisons:

| | 1916 | 1915 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net earnings | \$82,107,693 | \$57,840,758 |
| Bond interest | 583,450 | 583,450 |
| Balance | \$2,107,693 | \$2,107,693 |
| Debt service | \$6,434,222 | \$7,115,033 |
| Balance | \$78,459,471 | \$55,422,275 |
| Common dividends | \$8,854,200 | \$4,136,672 |
| Balance | \$19,605,271 | \$24,305,603 |
| Subsidiary dividends | 6,450 | 6,450 |
| Balance | \$19,611,721 | \$24,312,053 |
| 2 Stock increase | 29,355,728 | 29,355,728 |
| Surplus | \$19,598,821 | \$14,949,804 |
| Previous surplus | \$9,652,217 | \$7,518,412 |
| 1 and 1 surplus | \$28,657,033 | \$9,652,217 |

* Includes \$24,673, in extraordinary adjustments, profit on sale of real estate, etc.

† Equal to 132.31 per cent on \$58,854,200 common stock, compared with 94.5 per cent on same stock in 1915. ‡ Amount capitalized in reorganization.

QUAKER OATS' CAPITAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Quaker Oats Company has been called for March 9 to vote on increasing the preferred stock from \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and the common stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

BETHLEHEM STEEL AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A large majority of stockholders of both classes have sent proxies to Bethlehem Steel Company directing that their votes be cast in favor of plan to increase Bethlehem's capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL COMPANY EARNING POWER

Although the market action of Nova Scotia Steel Company common stock has been a keen disappointment to some stockholders of this property there is nothing wrong in the earning situation. The fiscal year ended Dec. 31 and profits on the \$7,500,000 common after interest, preferred dividends and war taxes, were \$40 a share.

This much the forthcoming annual statement will undoubtedly disclose. But in addition to the \$40 which the report is expected to show, the company had \$13 a share reserved in certain subsidiaries which was not divided and which will not appear in the report itself.

Nova Scotia Steel has quite a fleet of boats. In fact, its 14 steamers are a great asset of the company, especially in estimating future values of its ore deposits. As a steel manufacturer, Nova Scotia Steel is not particularly prominent. Its steel mills are antiquated and if the company is to develop as a first-class Canadian producer its plant system needs rebuilding. There is no longer thought of doing this at present, on account of construction costs and pressure for production. It 1917 proves successful the company out of surplus profits of 1916 and 1917 can easily pay the greater portion of whatever it would cost to modernize its steel producing equipment. It is estimated that \$15,000,000 is necessary.

GROSS SALES OF THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

Gross sales of Western Electric in its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last broke into new high ground. The business of the company for 1916 aggregated \$107,000,000 compared with approximately \$64,000,000 in 1915 and with \$78,000,000 in 1913, the previous largest year in its history. This was an increase in sales of \$43,000,000, or better than 65 per cent as compared with 1915. Unfilled orders on hand Jan. 1 amounted to about \$30,000,000.

Western Electric Co. at no time has manufactured war munitions. And yet with the development of the demands upon it, factories have been running full capacity, so that it made necessary last fall the building of additional factories to the extent of approximately \$15,000,000. These are now in course of construction. With the unusual and uncertain conditions now confronting the company, it is difficult to make any predictions, but the large amount of orders on hand, and the demand for telephone apparatus and supplies for the development of telephone service in the United States, augur for another large business in 1917.

DIVIDENDS

American Express Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable April 2.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 26 as registered Feb. 14.

American Coal Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, payable March 1.

Maxwell Motor Company has declared quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 10.

The Northern Ohio Electric Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Tennessee Eastern Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

The Cerro De Pasco Mining Company has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, together with the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 23.

Adams Express Company declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share out of the net earnings from the express business and net revenue from investments, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 19.

Wayland Oil & Gas Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable March 10 to stock of record March 1. The last dividend paid on this issue was 1 per cent on Aug. 1, 1914.

The Chicago & Northwestern road declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred and of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stocks. Both dividends are payable April 2 to stock of record March 1.

The Griffin Wheel Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent on its common stock, payable 3 1/2 per cent on March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20, and the remainder on Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

The directors of the Dominion Steel Foundries have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock both payable March 1.

The directors of the Wayland Oil & Gas Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable March 10 to stock of record March 1. The last dividend paid on this issue was 1 per cent on Aug. 1, 1914.

ENGLISH WOOL IS NEEDED BY UNITED STATES

Limited Quantities of Australian and Carpet Varieties Permitted to Be Exported—Scarcity of Shipping Is a Big Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BRADFORD, England, Jan. 25.—It has been announced this week that the Government have agreed to sell to the United States, through the Textile Alliance, 50,000 bales of Australian wools, and 5,000,000 pounds of carpet wools. These figures, it is stated, do not necessarily represent the total quantities which will be available for the United States; the question of permitting the export of further quantities will be considered later, in the light of the circumstances then existing. It is further intended to allow the immediate export of any gray hanks and other coarse wools unsuitable for military requirements which can be shown to have been contracted and paid for before the embargo of February, 1918. Applications for licenses to export such wools have to be made without delay to the War Trade Department. It is hoped also to allow the export to the United States of a limited quantity of English lusters and Down wools. In all probability the Australian wool will consist exclusively of wools controlled by the Army Contracts Department, but whether they will go from London or direct from Australia is not yet known. The method of distribution is now occupying the attention of the departments concerned, and probably their decision will be guided by the supplies available here and in Australia respectively, in conjunction with transport facilities. Owing chiefly to the scarcity of shipping, Australian exports are seriously in arrears. For the six months ended Dec. 31, constituting the first half of the present wool year, the exports amounted to 628,000 bales only, showing a decrease of 358,000 bales, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The quantity of Australian wools available for the next London sales, beginning on Feb. 13, is so far 33,000 bales. Some addition will be made before the closing of the lists, but it scarcely seems likely now that the earlier estimate of 60,000 to 70,000 bales will be reached.

At the last London—and the same will be the case at future sales, so long as Government control is continued—the first choice was given to manufacturers wanting wool for the execution of contracts for military clothing. Before each day's public offering these buyers were given an opportunity of selecting lots suitable for their needs on a fixed basis of scour, as certified by the Government valuers. In all probability the same privilege will in future be extended to buyers of wool to be manufactured for the export trade, which the Government are doing all in their power to foster, short of permitting unrestricted shipments to countries having easy access to enemy territory. Until such time as they are in a position to manufacture all the colonial crossbred tops they want from their own stocks of wool, the Government are buying crossbred tops in the market at the prices at which they themselves propose to issue colonial tops for Government work. Sellers are being given the option of having the goods replaced later at the same price. Since this price is below the Government minimum for sales in the open market, sellers taking the option are assured of a profit, and the only question is whether this deferred profit is likely or not to be greater than the profit to be made by selling in the open market now.

The following interesting speculation on the effect of the fixing of prices for tops appears in a circular issued by Messrs. H. Dawson & Co., the well-known buying brokers: "The fixing of maximum prices for tops (as explained previously) the prices are maxima for six months and minima for three) has come as a bombshell to the market. It is, however, justifiable in a serious time like the present, and its effect should be generally advantageous, in that it will give confidence and security to those who are anxious to enter into new engagements, especially in the export trade. It is hardly probable that it can wholly succeed, and it will be interesting to note its effect on the values of the raw material in the event of any acute scarcity of supplies. Its effect may prove to be the establishment of a minimum grade with a maximum price, which would not add to the reputation of our market in its export trade. Moreover, those who have their own combing machinery to keep employed will be keen to secure wool, whatever may be the maximum price, and in the event of great scarcity this competition will, of course, tend to lessen the margin of profit to those who have to depend on the commission combing. Under the priority scheme of selection of Government wool, we may expect a great depletion of the best sorts, and the chances are that the public auctions will be small. There will be Cape wools available, and perhaps some small quantity of South American, in addition to the surpluses of Government stocks." As regards South American and Cape wools it may be pointed out that no matter what quantity of these may be bought, the quantity actually available in this country will depend on shipping facilities, and these are under the control of the British Government, even if the wool clips of the Cape and South America are not.

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More than 1,000,000 tons of steel for export are on piers in Hoboken, Jersey City, Communipaw, Brooklyn and Manhattan, awaiting sailing of steamers now being held in port.

Report of the Government-owned Panama Railroad across the Isthmus for 1916 shows net income of \$2,453,000; gross revenue was \$5,080,000, an increase of \$1,396,000, and net earnings \$1,398,000, an increase of \$1,069,000.

Chain of 77 stores, reaching from Syracuse to Salt Lake City, Utah, will be embraced in a new \$4,000,000 corporation to be known as Metropolitan 5 to 50-Cent Stores Company, stock of which will be brought out in New York within two weeks.

Annual report of London City & Midland Bank, Limited, for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows earnings of \$8,185,000 and distribution of more than \$1,000,000 among members of staff serving with His Majesty's forces. Bank paid dividends of 18 per cent.

Subscription books to capital of 12 farm loan banks having been kept open for required 30 days, Government is now expected to subscribe to such stock as has not been taken by public. The 12 banks will shortly be placed in operation.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has recently spent \$28,000,000 in development work in America, according to Amsterdam dispatch. The company is now constructing big refineries in Dutch West Indies for oil from its fields in Mexico and Venezuela. It will also build a factory in Venezuela for making tin containers.

Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board will propose legislation to Congress for bringing much of the gold in circulation on the Pacific Coast into the vaults of banks by authorizing the Government to redeem all gold coins offered by banks and individuals at their face value, instead of by weight, as now, for a period of 90 days. Five per cent to 10 per cent of the coins in circulation on the coast are said to be light, and William J. McGee, assistant United States treasurer at San Francisco, estimates that it will cost the Government \$100,000 to call the coins in.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

| | 1916 | 1915 |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Operating revenue | \$9,294,465 | \$10,067,874 |
| Operating expenses | 2,357,311 | 2,565,057 |
| Gross income | 6,937,154 | 7,502,817 |
| Surplus | 1,721,773 | 278,504 |

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Operating revenue | 97,978,844 | 14,224,297 |
| Operating expenses | 27,841,489 | 5,726,560 |
| Gross income | 70,137,355 | 8,497,737 |
| Surplus | 20,189,350 | 5,675,338 |
| Balance after dividend | 2,297,735 | 5,675,338 |

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| First week February | 1,802,044 | \$67,265 |
| From July 1 | 62,130,169 | 7,784,454 |

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| First week Feb. | \$370,266 | \$58,989 |
| From Jan. 1 | 2,135,368 | 265,172 |

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| First week Feb. | \$493,600 | \$64,200 |
| From July 1 | 24,957,700 | 5,085,900 |

ATLAS POWDER CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of the Atlas Powder Company for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

| | 1916 | 1915 |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Gross sales | \$20,652,916 | \$9,289,492 |
| Net profit | 2,835,012 | 1,367,901 |
| Total income | 2,939,789 | 1,705,852 |
| Prof. dividends | 388,705 | 213,250 |
| Balance | 2,551,084 | 1,492,602 |
| Dividends | 1,154,180 | 467,315 |
| Surplus | 1,396,904 | 1,025,287 |
| Previous surplus | 1,447,344 | 392,058 |
| Profit & loss surplus | 2,844,248 | 1,417,344 |

* Equal to 50.99 per cent on \$5,002,400 common stock, compared with 35.80 per cent earned on \$4,168,700 in 1915.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Asked | Bid |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| Atlantic Refining | 995 | 1015 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 105 | 109 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 100 | 105 |
| Ohio Oil | 283 | 288 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 582 | 595 |
| South Penn Oil | 325 | 335 |
| Standard Oil, California | 400 | 405 |
| Indiana | 845 | 855 |
| Kentucky | 690 | 720 |
| New Jersey | 680 | 685 |
| New York | 290 | 295 |
| Union Tank Line | 87 | 91 |
| Illinois Pipe | 235 | 238 |
| Prairie Pipe | 305 | 310 |

NATIONAL BISCUITS' GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National Biscuit Company makes this comparative report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1917:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Net profits | \$4,579,306 | \$4,129,791 |
| Dividends | 3,783,835 | 3,782,865 |
| Surplus | 796,471 | 346,926 |
| Total surplus | 15,569,268 | 14,772,796 |

* After allowing for 7 per cent dividends on preferred, balance, \$2,842,991, equals 9.72 per cent on common and 8.18 per cent previous year.

REPORT ON COTTON USE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Census Bureau reports that 603,701 running bales of cotton were consumed in the United States during January, 1917, compared with 536,587 in December, 1916, and 542,055 in January, 1916. Total consumption for the season, Aug. 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917, amount to 3,367,663 bales, compared with 3,074,354 in the preceding season.

FINANCIAL NOTES

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CONFERENCE ON FOUNDATION FOR CENTRAL EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUDAPEST, Hungary—In view, as it seems, of the peace overtures that have been made, a conference of the "Central European Economic League," which was held recently in Budapest, contrived to arrive at more definite conclusions with regard to the foundation to be provided for the building-up of "Central Europe" than those reached at either of the two previous conferences held in Dresden and Munich.

Assuming that economic relations between Austria and Hungary will be regulated on the same basis as hitherto, the conference recommended that "the Political Customs Union" should be established by the following means: 1. The various states concerned to establish their own autonomous customs tariffs, but as far as possible on a common basis. 2. The customs rates to be identical "as far as the economic conditions allow." 3. Preferential rates (within the Central European Union) to be fixed, not by percentages, but from commodity to commodity. 4. The list of articles concerning which trade between Germany and Austria-Hungary is free to be extended. It was further recommended that preferential treatment granted to one another by the states composing the Union should not in itself justify any claims by other states; that separate commercial agreements with other states be permitted only on condition that they do not impair to any considerable extent the preferential treatment, and that any "favored treatment" should be agreed to by both Germany and Austria-Hungary. In short, it was proposed that the Central European Powers should negotiate jointly commercial agreements with other states, and that they should take joint defensive measures against "commercial attacks by other states."

The conference also made recommendations as to a rapprochement with regard to legislation and waterways. With reference to the first, it proposed that an agreement should be come to as to the regulations governing insurance and warehousing, as well as railway and waterway transport; also that the resolution passed at the Hague conference as to the unification of the laws governing exchange should be examined with a view to seeing in what form they could be adopted in Germany, Austria and Hungary in the near future. The greater possible degree of uniformity was also advocated in the matter of laws governing copyrights, patents, and so on, and it was held that efforts should be made to secure Austria-Hungary's subscription to the Berne agreement on the subject.

With regard to river transport, the conference recommended that the whole section of the Danube from Regensburg to the Iron Gate should be made navigable to a depth of two meters, that shipping on the river should be free, and that the institution of new dues should be prohibited. It also advised that the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Oder be connected up with canals suitable for the passage of traffic, and that strict equality of treatment should be accorded the vessels of all the states composing the Union on both the canals and the Danube. The conference further submitted a number of technical recommendations for the consideration of the governments concerned, accompanied by a petition for the establishment of a commission to carry out speedily the proposals made with regard to the Danube and the canals, and to study the question of drawing up a Danube Bill.

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FIXING OF POTATO PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At a meeting of the Gloucestershire War Agricultural Committee, Capt. Charles Bathurst, M. P., replied to criticisms of the Government's action in regard to the fixing of potato prices. Lord Devonport and he, Captain Bathurst stated, had decided that the extent of their unpopularity would be the measure of their success. It was against speculation that the Food Control Department had to protect the consuming public, and they were going to do it. They had also to protect the farmers—those who wanted seed potatoes at a reasonable price to enable them to show some margin of profit. However distasteful it might be, he candidly told the committee that his department did not intend to allow full scope to private enterprise and the free play of the laws of supply and demand in the abnormal conditions created by war. It was the considered policy of the Food Controller's Department, he added, that prices should be fixed.

Continuing, Captain Bathurst said, the potato crop in Scotland, which in normal times was a main source of the supply of the best seed potatoes, had practically failed, and the quantity of seed potatoes from Scotland would not be very large. It had been hoped this shortage would be made good from the north of Ireland. They had, however, been disappointed in that respect. In the north of Ireland they did not grow the sort of seed potato that was generally in demand in England. The result was that they had to look to the north of England and to the English growers' own supplies for the seed potatoes wanted during the spring. His advice, not as a member of the Government, but of the War Agriculture Committee, was to make the best possible use of the sound seed potatoes in their hands, and available within the country, rather than look to outside sources for the bulk of their supply, always remembering that seeds, which had come within the last year or two from Scotland were of greater value both in producing a large bulk and in freedom from imperfections, than those

grown continuously in the south and west of England.

In answer to further remarks by farmers, who emphasized the difficulties under which the producers of food were laboring, Captain Bathurst said he hoped the very last thing he might be suspected of doing was to inflict an injustice upon the agricultural producer with a view to conferring some benefit upon the merchant or other middleman. They could not, he declared, expect to obtain the food—which was going to be none too plentiful during the coming months—our population required unless there was afforded every reasonable inducement to the producers of this country. That was the very basis of the policy of the department which he was serving. What, Captain Bathurst continued, he wished to convince his hearers of was that it was to the producers of food that the Food Control Department looked, as among the most patriotic classes in the country, to show their patriotism during 1917, even to a degree they had never shown before. The department were going to do their very utmost to take care that neither the producers of food nor those who consumed their products were exploited. They asked the farmers to give them a little of their confidence. The department, he concluded, did not want their abuse, but their best advice as patriotic citizens.

A resolution asking the Board of Agriculture to reconsider the question of the maximum price of potatoes was carried.

CHENG CHIATUN ISSUE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKIO, Japan—With the avowed purpose of ending the negotiations with China over the Cheng Chiatun issue, Japan has announced that she has held the final conference over her demands in this connection. This meeting took place in Peking between Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, and Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Foreign Minister of China.

Baron Hayashi placed before Dr. Wu what he said was his Government's last stand on the establishment of police stations in Manchuria and Mongolia and some other questions which have been pending since the demands that followed the incident at Cheng Chiatun. He requested that China reply to these questions at the earliest possible date. Dr. Wu said that he would give China's answer after he had consulted with the other members of the Cabinet.

From an official quarter came the information that hereafter Japan will pay more attention to developing her commercial opportunities in China than in acquiring political rights. It is maintained that China has already agreed in theory to the essential conditions proposed by Japan. The only points in dispute on which the Chinese Government has not agreed is the employment of Japanese military advisers and the formal acknowledgment of Japan's privilege to station police officers in Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan is content to settle the former issue at some later date. As for the demand regarding the police stations, the Japanese Government is believed to take the stand that there is no use insisting on formal recognition of the right as long as the Japanese authorities are free to take the necessary steps to safeguard the country's interests.

It is stated authoritatively that the apology and other details of Japan's demands have been agreed to by China. Regarding the reports from Peking that Chinese governors had protested against the illegal presence of Japanese police in Manchuria and Mongolia, it is contended here that as long as Japanese live and travel in these districts they are entitled to proper police protection. Nothing more than proper protection is demanded, insists the Japanese Government, and if China cannot provide this, Japan must take the necessary steps herself.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE BONUS FOR 1917 CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In connection with the 1917 oat harvest the Secretary of the War Office has issued a statement explaining why the Army Council offers to contract at 45s. 3d. per quarter of 320 pounds, while the Food Controller fixes the price of oats for the same harvest at 38s. 6d. per 336 pounds.

The Army Council's offer is strictly confined to oats from suitable land now in permanent pasture. The intention is to have a large increase in the arable area of the United Kingdom, to save cubic space in ships by growing oats here instead of purchasing them from abroad, to prevent the export of gold and to produce more straw for forage purposes.

Those who accept the Army Council's offer must apply suitable artificial manures to a minimum value of 25s. per acre.

The bonus, subject to the expenditure on artificial manures in favor of the Army Council's offer amounts to 4s. 7d. per quarter of oats, delivered, or 38s. 6d. for 336 pounds is equal to 36s. 8d. for 320 pounds. Thus:

| | Per quarter of 320 lbs | Per quarter of 336 lbs |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Army Council's offer | 45s. 3d. | 38s. 6d. |
| Food Controller's fixed price is equal to | 36s. 8d. | 36s. 8d. |
| Difference of bonus on growing on grass lands | 8s. 7d. | 2s. 8d. |

This bonus in terms of acreage is shown as under:

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO ARM MERCHANT SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKIO, Japan—In reference to the report that the Japanese Government has intimated to the United States Government its intention to arm merchantmen sailing to the Atlantic through the Panama Canal, and has asked the views of the United States Government as to the passage of such merchantmen through the canal, it is learned that the Imperial Government has decided to arm all Japanese merchantmen going to Europe and the Atlantic in view of the activities of the German submarines.

Since the loss of the N. Y. K. liner, Yawaka Maru, which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean year before last, the Japanese naval authorities have been considering measures for the protection of the Japanese merchant marine interests from the danger of German submarines. As the result of negotiations with the navies of the Allies the Japanese naval authorities have since taken the step to detail several warships for duty in the danger zone and for the protection of Japanese merchantmen sailing to and from Europe and to other quarters.

The measures so far taken are not considered sufficient safeguard in view of the increasing activity of the German submarines, especially in the direction of the English Channel and the Canary Islands. The Imperial Navy has, therefore, recently decided to arm all merchantmen sailing on the European line and in the Atlantic. It is reported that the liners running on those routes will each be armed with one six-inch gun in charge of petty officers and four gunners. The order has been already issued to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the arming of vessels will commence with the liner Suwa Maru.

INVASION OF SWISS TERRITORY UNLIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Colonel Feyler, the Swiss military expert, states in Le Journal his disbelief in the likelihood of a German invasion of Switzerland. He cannot see of what advantage it would be to Germany; in fact, he considers that it would be very much to that country's disadvantage, and would, moreover, be a dangerous enterprise. From the purely military point of view, it would not merely be a case of turning Belfort by the Swiss Jura. The army taking on that operation would, he says, have the Swiss army on its left flank and at its back, and though this army is not that of a great power, 250,000 regular troops are a factor which no general can afford to disdain. The invasion would therefore have to take on the character of an advance along the whole of the Swiss Rhine (that is to say, between the Lake of Constance and Bale), and the occupation of the Swiss plateau between the Rhine and the Alps, to effect the seizure of the Neuchâtel Jura, defies, if the objective were to march on France, or of the defiles of the Central Alps, if Italy were the objective.

I do not say, continues Colonel Feyler, that such preliminary action would be impossible of execution. I know that the Swiss army would do its duty; but I do not know whether a massed offensive such as that which Belgium experienced and which obliged the Rumanian armies to retire, would not place the Swiss army under the necessity of retreating, if it were left to its own resources. But if Switzerland became a theater of operations it would have to be included in the strategic movement. A German army endeavoring to cross the Jura would not only have to fight on extremely difficult ground, defended by troops knowing every inch of it, but it would have Italy to reckon with on its left flank. If it directed its attention to the Alps and to the south, it would have the British and the French armies on its right flank. In both these alternatives the junction between Italians and the British and French would be easily affected through the Rhone valley and the Simplon.

Colonel Feyler concludes by showing that while Germany could regard Belgium as a point of vantage from which to menace Great Britain, Switzerland presents no such advantage, and consequently neither politically nor from a military point of view could the invasion of Switzerland tally with German interests.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COAL IMPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. Herriot, the French Minister of Public Works, who had had an important conference the day before with the French coal importers, has explained to the Journal the reasons which led him to arrange for an understanding between his department and the principal dealers in coal.

Some days previously, he said, he had conferred with the directors of collieries in the north, and both masters and men had assured him that they were ready to make any sacrifice necessary in the interest of national defense, and to intensify production as much as possible. The conditions in which the work is carried on in some instances, he added, furnish the best proof of the patriotism of the miners, and by way of illustration he produced photographs showing plants where work was still in progress although the buildings had been partially destroyed and the roads torn up by shells, while it was obvious that truckloads of coal had sometimes been struck just as they were about to leave the railway stations.

Having thus made sure that every-

thing would be done to increase the national output, M. Herriot continued. It remained to organize the importation of English coal in the best possible manner. Importers of that product, he went on to explain, are divided into two great groups: those who consume what they import, a group which comprises the large war factories, the railway companies, and the administrative departments; and those who import to sell again to the smaller industrialists and to private consumers. Two hundred representatives of these groups, M. Herriot stated, responded to his appeal for a conference with them at which he explained that he himself was an advocate of the liberty of commerce, but that the adoption of a common policy was indispensable, and that at the present moment it was practically impossible to leave individuals free to charter their own vessels. It was for this reason that, in agreement with England, the whole task of chartering neutral vessels had been entrusted to an inter-Ally bureau set up in London, which would regulate and modify freight charges in accordance with the exigencies of the moment.

It is sufficient to say that at least 50 per cent of the tonnage of the neutral mercantile marine available will be reserved for France. To show the loyalty of our English allies in this matter, M. Herriot remarked, and he added: I repeat that this regulation of navigation is absolutely necessary, not only in order to facilitate the supply, but also in order to give the measures which are to be taken in view of the enemy submarine campaign their maximum efficiency.

VIEWS OF NEW JERSEY PRISON INVESTIGATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—In making its report to Governor Edge recommending several steps for improvement of conditions in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, the committee appointed to investigate charges made in relation to the prison draws conclusions in relation to penology which are of general interest.

The fundamental problem in penology, the commission believes, is "to determine the point of view which the State and its agents are to assume toward those confined in correctional institutions. The first consideration in any system of penology would seem to be clearly the protection of society, but protection of society means not only the temporary withdrawal from society of those who have broken its laws, but the preparation, so far as possible, of the withdrawal of members for a position in society when they return to it."

"So far as possible, systematic school and vocational courses should be conducted, and, wherever practical, prisoners should be trained in occupations which will enable them to become self-supporting on their discharge."

"While the State should be relieved so far as practicable from the burden of maintaining the prisoners and to this end the profitable employment of the prisoner is desirable, we believe that greater stress should be placed upon the future advantage to society of having the prisoner leave the institution strong in capacity and character, than upon any temporary profit which can be secured from the use of his time while in prison."

IRISH VEGETABLE OUTPUT DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—Regarding the produce in 1916 the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland states that the total production of turnips in Ireland in 1916 was 4,435,911 tons, being a decrease of 655,123 tons as compared with 1915; the area in 1916 shows a decrease of 2308 acres. The produce of mangels amounts to 1,627,834 tons in 1916, a decrease of 179,015 tons as compared with 1915; the area shows a decrease of 2294 acres. Potatoes show a total yield of 11,001 tons, a decrease of 2165 tons; while there is a decrease in the area of 36 acres. The yield of parsnips amounts to 5671 tons, a decrease of 1423 tons, in comparison with 1915; the area decreased by 35 acres. Cabbage shows a total yield of 431,878 tons, being a decrease of 28,901 tons as compared with 1915; the area increased by 1627 acres. The average rates of yield per statute-acre of these crops in 1916, as compared with 1915, and the average for the 10 years 1906-1915, are as follows:

| | 1915 | 1916 | Average 1906-1915 |
|----------|------|------|-------------------|
| Turnips | 18.2 | 16.9 | 17.4 |
| Mangels | 21.8 | 20.2 | 19.9 |
| Parsnips | 11.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| Potatoes | 13.2 | 11.4 | 11.1 |
| Cabbage | 12.8 | 12.6 | 11.6 |

AID FROM FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BORDEAUX, France—Further testimony of the aid which the French colonies have been able to provide the mother country during the war was given by M. Angoulvant who during the summer months of last year, held temporarily the post of Governor-General of French West Africa. On landing at Bordeaux recently, he stated that not enough publicity had been given to the great effort made by the French West African colonies in supplying both men and provisions to France in the hour of need. At first it was thought that the country could only provide fighting men, and in that direction it certainly justified all the hopes that had been placed in it. But, added to its armed contingents, it had sent during the last eight months nearly 50,000 tons of maize, rice and other cereals. West Africa, declared M. Angoulvant, has risen to the occasion just as Indo China and Madagascar have done.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

APARTMENTS TO LET

Jamaica Plain

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The Committee on Street Railways will give a hearing to parties interested in H. 749 for uniform charges for service by public service corporations, at Room No. 433, State House, on Tuesday, February 14, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE W. WORRALL, Chairman. ROBERT T. KENT, Clerk of the Committee.

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EDUCATION

President Hopkins on the College and Character

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rockefeller Foundation's intention to conduct an experiment in utilitarian education has focused attention on the various tendencies of modern instruction in universities and colleges. A consideration of these tendencies is the more important because figures prove that the number of students in American educational institutions, in proportion to the population, is rapidly increasing. Because of this increase, President E. M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College believes that there must be more and more mutual interest evinced between the nation and the educational institution.

The opinions of Dr. Hopkins are received with particular interest at this time as perhaps indicating a new note in college education. He became president of Dartmouth College only last autumn, going to the position from a successful business career which had been preceded by a long service in college positions. This varied experience may well be expected to bring something new and vital to the college world.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, President Hopkins outlined his conviction that conditions were forcing the college without university connections or aspirations, which makes its curriculum a terminal rather than a stepping-stone to the university, into a place of increasing importance in the scheme of education. He believed the future would see the unit college, standing alone, devoting its attention to the working out of its own problems, and largely independent of the university. There would not be less necessity of intellectual ideals and concentration in education, but more emphasis on the essential and particular problems of the unit college.

President Hopkins is at his best when enumerating all the good reasons why the college must develop a man's moral fiber, his conviction of right as apart from the university's function simply of training mentality. He cited a case in point at Dartmouth. Several students evaded compulsory chapel by filing the required notice of attendance at the door as chapel closed. They were placed on probation for the rest of the year. Upon complaining of the seeming severity of this penalty the president called some of them together and explained that what they had done was equivalent to forgery. So clear did he make the fact that in justice to them the college must make them pay the full price for moral shortcomings, and that it was better to learn that lesson in college than later, that those students he met finally agreed that they were "getting off" with a slight rather than a severe penalty.

It was as much the duty of the college to shape the character of its students as it was to develop their minds, Dr. Hopkins insisted. This meant the use of care in appointing faculties and instructors, but it was not always easy to find a professor who was willing to show as much interest in the men as in the subject he was teaching. Faculties of necessity were enlisted from the ranks of university men, and it was natural for them to cling to the methods and aims of university training. But the college of the future, if not of the present, demanded closer relations between professor and student, and loyalty to the college idea as well as to the department of knowledge involved.

Expressing the opinion that the college should prepare for living as well as for life, Dr. Hopkins said that Dartmouth was planning to strengthen the emphasis and to broaden the scope of the curriculum in regard to political science, economics, sociology, history and allied subjects, while holding to the ideals of the old-time classical education. Dartmouth also desired to establish a foundation for a series of lectures at the close of each commencement, as a sort of extension work to keep the alumni in touch with cultural ideals. Gatherings of the alumni at commencement were good things in themselves, but something could be done to give them value other than of social intercourse and reminiscence. President Hopkins hoped, probably within two years, to establish a course of lectures for the alumni by leaders of the world's thought. For instance, he didn't know whether H. G.

Wells talked as well as he wrote, but if he did, he certainly would be the sort of man for this lecture course. The lectures would be given at Dartmouth and then printed and distributed broadcast, so that a maximum of good might result. Dartmouth alumni everywhere had shown prompt and continuous interest in this plan. One man in Philadelphia had told President Hopkins he would attend the course and bring a dozen of the executives of his business. Likewise administrators at other colleges endorsed the plan, as of general advantage.

Dartmouth's leader evidently is not a believer in a purely utilitarian education. The old-time studies, he thinks, are best adapted for a fundamental education, leading to the study of modern conditions. His own experience as an employer indicated to him that the man of classical education was in general better trained for administrative work than the man whose training was merely technical. Education was not a thing to be obtained solely

Improvements Needed in English Schools

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Prof. Gilbert Murray delivered his presidential address recently at the meeting of the Teachers Guild, taking for his subject "An Educated Nation." Whilst he believed in the justice of the Allies' cause, he pointed out that war was a time of haste and public ignorance. What was most needed was that quality of calmness so difficult to obtain under such abnormal conditions. He was suspicious of all criticism that he had at such a time, but the most incompetent criticism he had seen upon the work of national education had been in certain English newspapers. The most helpful, perhaps (in spite of its bitterness), was in the book called "England" by the German historian, Eduard Meyer. They might be bad, Professor Murray argued, but they were not so bad as they were made out, and he would undertake to make a case as strong against any other nation that he knew anything about. Above all they were improving, or at any rate, they were before the war broke out. A great hindrance to educational reform was the difficulties of religious difference. The divergence was just too great to ignore, and not great enough to solve heroically. Professor Murray entirely repudiated the idea of stagnation in educational matters, maintaining that the best and most encouraging work was to be found in the quiet internal revolution that had gone on in the older schools.

In regard to public schools he thought they well merited the imitation they had received from foreign nations; the only objection he had to them was that they were class institutions, and their social atmosphere was consequently narrowed. German secondary schools were much superior to this country's, but it was quite untrue that they gave more time to natural science, indeed the fact was just the contrary. Secondary education in Germany was more classical. There was far more compulsory Greek and Latin.

The profound fault that ran right through the British educational system was that their teaching was not graded by intellectual capacity, but by distinctions of class and wealth. Upper class boys were overworked with classics and literature, and often even compelled to learn Greek when they were not intellectually fitted for it; whilst in the lower and middle classes the boys and girls were debarred from the possibility of studying the classics at all. . . . The charge against them of neglect of modern languages was disgracefully true. The ignorance was partly due to the fact that an Englishman could travel all round the world with his own speech, and that their vast literature satisfied literary curiosity. It was a sign of intellectual sloth that they allowed themselves to acquiesce in being less educated than their neighbors. German and French boys and girls worked a good deal harder than the British, and demanded less pleasure and amusement. Great Britain's standards of comfort, pleasure, and expenditure were probably the highest that had ever been known in the history of the world. As a rule it was quite innocent pleasure, but it occupied altogether too large a space in life.

In the elementary schools the great

from institutions. Any number of men who had never been to college had acquired education as serviceable as that which college could have given them, but against tremendous odds. The school and college merely made it possible for a man to economize time and effort in acquiring educational essentials.

Again President Hopkins called attention to the duty of the educational institution to the student personally and to the nation at large. Foundations for sterling character could and should be laid in school and college. The institution's authorities should recognize their responsibility to the individual student along these lines. The relation between intelligence and goodness should be realized more generally. Educational institutions were a vital factor in the life of the nation. They had a duty to the nation to perform by performing their duty to the individual student with every degree of sympathetic efficiency which could be brought to bear on the subject.

Home for College Girls

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A corps of more than 30 educators have begun a survey of the St. Paul schools to the end that sentiment may be encouraged for the issue of \$2,000,000 or more in bonds to correct the admitted shortcomings of the system here. Prof. G. D. Strayer of the Teachers College of Columbia University, Dr. C. A. Prosser, superintendent of Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis, and Dr. L. D. Coffman, dean of the College of Education of the University of Minnesota, are conducting the work.

The school system, headed by E. C. Hartwell who pointed out to the city the shortcomings of the school plant and methods. He was opposed at first by the Grade Teachers Federation, and the Teachers Advisory Board, appointed by the teachers to consult with the superintendent. This opposition having been overcome the survey is being given the active support of the teachers as well as that of the administrative officers.

Lord Bryce on Value of the Classics

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LEEDS, England.—As president of the Classical Association, Viscount Bryce, O. M., delivered an address at the annual meeting of the society, which took place at the university in the first week of the new year. He spoke on "The Worth of Ancient Literature for the Modern World," and put forward a strong and eloquent plea for the claims of classical studies, particularly at the present crisis, when large changes in the English educational system are contemplated. That the study of the Greek and Latin languages should be disparaged, Lord Bryce said, need cause no surprise, for a reaction against the predominance they enjoyed in education a century ago was long overdue. The most striking feature in the economic changes of the last 70 or 80 years had been the immense development of industrial production by the application thereto of discoveries in the sphere of natural science. Thus there had been created in the popular mind an association now deeply rooted, between the knowledge of applied physical science and material prosperity.

It was this association of ideas that had led the average man to believe that the knowledge of letters was of comparatively little value, because it did not give increased wealth to the nation or to the persons who possessed that knowledge in high degree, while he believed that from a knowledge of physical science such an increase might be expected, both to the community and to those persons engaged in the industries dependent on those sciences. The conflict, the speaker said, is not between letters and physical science, but between a large and philosophic conception of the aims of education, and the material, even vulgar, view which looks only to immediate practical results and confounds pecuniary with educational values.

Alberta School Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—In order to determine what adjustments are most needed in connection with the educational system of Alberta, in so far as it affects those between 14 and 18 years of age, blank forms are being sent broadcast throughout the Province for an industrial survey. Such forms are to be filled in by the boys and girls, who are requested to give full information as to their education, intentions and desires for the future, and any other particulars that will aid in solving the industrial problems of the Province.

Junior College Movement in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—One of the important recent developments in the educational system of California is the junior college. This is a two years' course maintained by high schools but approximating in subject matter of instruction the first two years of college or university work. The idea is supported by leading educators of the State. One of its advantages pointed to is that it offers partial university training to a large number of students who would not otherwise be able to secure it by bringing the university to the student rather than requiring him to go to the university. The plan is also thought to be advantageous in that it allows the student to have two years more of home life, at a time when such influences are especially helpful, than he has under the other system.

In a recent report reviewing the work of the junior college in the State, Will C. Wood, commissioner of secondary schools, calls attention to the satisfactory progress made by the institution in the last two years. He recommends that the requirement, made by State law, that the junior college course shall approximate the first two years of university work, be removed in order that the junior college department may become a self-supporting institution free to adapt itself to community needs. It is also the belief of the commissioner that the present requirement that only high school graduates be admitted to the junior college should be abandoned, with proper restrictions, in order that the department may be more broadly useful.

The commissioner believes that in certain communities the junior college should offer courses in higher commercial law, business management, accounting, banking and finance. There is need also he says, for the introduction of the study of Spanish and of Spanish-American history, customs, and institutions, with a view of fitting young persons for occupations in connection with commerce with Spanish-American countries. In certain communities, says the report, the junior college should offer courses in practical

cal engineering—civil, structural, mechanical and electrical. They should give courses in plane surveying, strength of materials, hydraulics, architecture and bridge designing. In other communities advanced practical courses in agriculture may be offered.

Junior college departments are maintained in 16 high schools of the State. Of the 1118 students enrolled 393 are men in the first year and 550 women of the first year, and 91 men of the second year and 84 women of the second year. The largest junior college, having an enrollment of 441, is maintained in Los Angeles.

Survey for St. Paul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A corps of more than 30 educators have begun a survey of the St. Paul schools to the end that sentiment may be encouraged for the issue of \$2,000,000 or more in bonds to correct the admitted shortcomings of the system here. Prof. G. D. Strayer of the Teachers College of Columbia University, Dr. C. A. Prosser, superintendent of Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis, and Dr. L. D. Coffman, dean of the College of Education of the University of Minnesota, are conducting the work.

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In considering the place due to literary and historical studies, Lord Bryce emphasized the fact that they cover the whole of life. Whatever helps us to understand men and to deal with them, he said, is profitable for practical use. History and literature do this in a way which a knowledge of natural science cannot do. No one at a supreme crisis in his life can nerve himself to action by reflecting that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal. It is to poetry and philosophy, and to examples history supplies, that we must go for stimulus and consolation. The pleasures of natural scientific discovery are intense, but they are reserved for the few; the pleasures which letters and history bestow with a lavish hand are accessible to all.

The question today, Lord Bryce maintained, was this: Did commercial and literary values outweigh the values of the study of the ancient world? He believed that they did not, and that the real problem was for the universities to find some method by which classical study, while discarded for those who would never make much of it, might be retained for that portion—perhaps from 20 to 30 per cent—of the students who would draw sufficient mental stimulus and nourishment from it to make it a real factor in their intellectual growth, and a spring of enjoyment through the rest of life. The despotism of a purely grammatical study of the ancient languages and authors needed to be overthrown. Education must be considered as a whole, rather than as a crowd of diverse subjects with competing claims.

Englishmen, Lord Bryce continued, are accused as a nation and as individuals, of being deficient in knowl-

Better Schools for Girls in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The intention of the French Government to reorganize secondary education for girls has given rise to a good deal of discussion and criticism in the press. The movement has sprung from the necessity of events. It is recognized that the women of France must be provided with a sound and more extended education if they are to fill the posts, both in the educational and economic world, which have hitherto almost exclusively been filled by men. An educational reform needs the most careful consideration before it is entered upon, and the action of the French Government in appointing a commission to go into the whole matter will be regarded as practical and wise. The commission is a very large one; it includes senators, deputies, and men and women of high position. Its membership is as follows: M. Charles Dupuy, Henry Bérenger, de Las-Cases, Lallier, Steeg, senators; MM. Paul Beauregard, Léon Bérard, Bouffandeau, Dessoye, Charles Dumont, Pierre Dupuy, Ellen Prévot, Groussau, Landry, Painlevé, Veber et Symon, députés; MM. Liard, vice-recteur de l'Académie de Paris; Lucien Poincaré, directeur de l'enseignement secondaire; Coville, directeur de l'enseignement primaire; Appell, doyen de la faculté des sciences de Paris; Alfred Croiset, doyen de la faculté des lettres de Paris; Larpade, doyen de la faculté de droit de Paris; Landouzy, doyen de la faculté de médecine de Paris; M. Camille Sée, Councillor of State; MM. Darlu, Bompard et Butel, Inspectors of Public Education; MM. Fédél, professor at the Collège Lakanal, and Georin, professor at the Collège Henri IV.; Miles. Amieux, head of the college; J. Ferry in Paris; Caron, head of the Collège of Girls at Bordeaux; Picot, professor at the Collège Victor-Duruy in Paris; Mme. Suran-Mabire, professor of the Collège of Girls at Marseilles.

A big industrial concern, such as was his firm, had or should have, three main divisions. There was first of all the manufacturing branch; then the commercial branch; and thirdly, the laboratory and research branch. There were, therefore, three main types of activity open to young recruits. He would not deal with the rank and file, but with the better educated apprentices who expected to rise to positions of responsibility. What were the determining factors in the choice of such apprentices? Speaking for the organization with which he was connected, Mr. Hichens declared that they preferred lads on the engineering side between the ages of 16 and 17. After these apprentices had been through the shops and drawing office, they should go to some university and take an engineering course. He often wondered why it was that the number of public school boys who chose engineering as a profession was so small. They seemed to prefer the counting-house, or the Army, or the Civil Service. Partly, perhaps, their choice depended on the small number of scholarships available to carry them through their period of apprenticeship; here was a useful field for the activities of those who interested themselves in educational endowments. But the main reason, as he thought, was that an engineering career did not offer the same certainty as others. These were miserably paid, as a rule; but they offered a safe, though modest competence, and during recent years boys had been taught to go for the safe thing. Yet there was nothing that sapped the moral fiber of any boy, or indeed of any nation, more effectively than that he should embark on the journey of life with the badge of "Safety first" hung round his neck.

Mr. Hichens said that he came now to the second of his three divisions. On the commercial side, they also preferred to get their recruits between 16 and 17. Recently, however, they had reserved a limited number of vacancies for university men. But there was this difference between the type of university man joining on the commercial side and the type needed in the third of his divisions; the research man should have received a training in physical science, whereas no specialized education was required in the case of the university man joining the commercial department. While his firm was satisfied to get either comparatively young boys of 16 or 17, or young men who had finished their university career, there was no great scope for the boy of 18 or 19 who had spent two years longer at school. In practice it was found that the boy of 18 or 19 did not acquire any special advantages by his extra two years at school, which enabled him to outstrip the boy who had started his business career earlier. Specialized education

in speaking of the benefits to be received from the study of the ancient world, Lord Bryce said that ancient history was the key to all history, not to political history only, but the record also of the changing thoughts and beliefs of races and peoples, and that ancient classical literature was the common possession of all civilized peoples. It was the one ground on which they all met, and was therefore a living tie between the great modern nations.

The speaker proceeded: "In moments of despondency, such as come sometimes to the stoutest hearts, and may have come to some among you within the last two years, there must have often risen to your recollection those majestic lines in the twelfth book of the Iliad, in which Hector rebukes the fears of Polydamas, his brother, who had described an ill-boding omen in the flight of an eagle that passed with a serpent in its talons: 'Regard not the signs of birds, Polydamas. Remember that the best of omens is our country's cause.' These words, spoken 300 centuries ago upon the plains of Troy, ring out to us still with the same inspiration. The torch there lighted burns still with as bright a flame for us."

After seven years of study in the United States, where he was granted the degree of M. A. by Ohio State University in 1912 and the degree of LL. D. by Yale two years later, Dr. Yoshida Kawaguchi, instructor in the department of physical education at the Ohio State University, has been called to sit in the Parliament of Japan. Dr. Kawaguchi entered the Ohio University with the degrees of B. A., LL. B. and LL. M. conferred upon him by the University of Nippon, Japan. During the last two years he has been engaged upon the translation of text-books on political science into his native tongue. He is expected to stand for liberal government ideas.

Hereafter women will be admitted to the graduate school at Yale University for the degree of master of arts. This degree has not been given them at Yale in the past, although the university has bestowed upon them the degrees of doctor of philosophy, master of science, doctor of medicine, bachelor of music and bachelor of fine arts.

With the increasing number of appointments in western universities who teach oriental languages, it has become necessary to organize a western branch of the American Oriental Society. At the last meeting of the society a committee was appointed for this purpose, the chairman of the committee being Director James Henry Breasted of the Haskell Oriental Museum, who is also chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literature at the University of Chicago. Already the committee has had some 50 acceptances for

Preparation for Business and Industry

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the most important addresses to the Incorporated Association of Headmasters was that delivered by Mr. W. L. Hichens, who is the chairman of the important firm of Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co. As Mr. Hichens had formerly been a schoolmaster himself, his views had special interest for his hearers.

The speaker said that in addressing himself to the subject of "Education and Business" he was handling a thorny and difficult question. They would naturally expect that as a business man he should tell them how the educational system of England could be better adapted to the needs of industry, and perhaps be put on a more practical footing. The war had taught them that the merchant and the manufacturer were vital links in the chain of the national welfare, and that their work was just as much national service as the work of the soldier and the sailor. He could not claim that his views represented those of the business world generally. Indeed, he did not know what the views of the business world were, for, as things stood today, there was no means of finding out its collective opinion on any given subject.

A big industrial concern, such as was his firm, had or should have, three main divisions. There was first of all the manufacturing branch; then the commercial branch; and thirdly, the laboratory and research branch. There were, therefore, three main types of activity open to young recruits. He would not deal with the rank and file, but with the better educated apprentices who expected to rise to positions of responsibility. What were the determining factors in the choice of such apprentices? Speaking for the organization with which he was connected, Mr. Hichens declared that they preferred lads on the engineering side between the ages of 16 and 17. After these apprentices had been through the shops and drawing office, they should go to some university and take an engineering course. He often wondered why it was that the number of public school boys who chose engineering as a profession was so small. They seemed to prefer the counting-house, or the Army, or the Civil Service. Partly, perhaps, their choice depended on the small number of scholarships available to carry them through their period of apprenticeship; here was a useful field for the activities of those who interested themselves in educational endowments. But the main reason, as he thought, was that an engineering career did not offer the same certainty as others. These were miserably paid, as a rule; but they offered a safe, though modest competence, and during recent years boys had been taught to go for the safe thing. Yet there was nothing that sapped the moral fiber of any boy, or indeed of any nation, more effectively than that he should embark on the journey of life with the badge of "Safety first" hung round his neck.

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Bequest to Harrow School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Harrow School has recently been enriched by a bequest from Mr. Augustus Shepard Churchill, who has left £50,000 to found two scholarships, one on the classical and one on the modern side, of the clear yearly value of £150 each, and to be known as the "Shepard Churchill" scholarships. These will be tenable under certain conditions, for students at any college of the University of Oxford, for a period of four years. In the election of students special regard is to be paid to literary and scholastic attainments, fondness of, and success in outdoor sports, such as cricket and football, and such qualities as manliness, courage, truthfulness, devotion to duty, sympathy with and readiness to protect the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and love of comrades, force of character and of instincts leading to the exercise of good and kind influence over schoolfellows. Four other entrance scholarships of £120 each for two modern and two classical students are also given.

Schools and Colleges in America

membership in the new society, which held its first meeting at the University of Chicago.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The three-mill school tax elections in Jefferson County, of which Birmingham is the county seat, and in Walker County, were carried recently by large majorities. The elections were made possible by a constitutional amendment voted upon on Nov. 7, and the result means these two counties have freed themselves from the shackles which have been holding back Alabama education for many years.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The College of the City of New York is offering new courses in foreign exchange and finance, legal aspects of documents in foreign trade, technique of exporting, Latin-American commercial practice, brief writing and drafting of legal papers and economics of war.

BERKELEY, Cal.—More than 2000 men and women, most of whom are engaged in business or other occupations during the day and who study at night, are enrolled in the extension division of the University of California, for the new term which opened recently. An unusual course offered by this department is that of verse writing, which is given by correspondence. Courses in verse writing have also been given to resident students in the university and have resulted in the publication of two volumes of poems written by a number of the student poets.

Appropriations totaling \$575,200 to American schools and colleges have

at school was of no practical value. There was ample time after a boy had started business to acquire all the technical knowledge that he was capable of assimilating. And, he would add, it was the duty of every firm to see that their apprentices received a proper training in this respect. It was also the duty of every manufacturing town to see that efficient technical schools were maintained.

What they wanted to assure themselves, when they took a boy, was that he had ability and strength of character. He submitted that the true function of education was to teach him how to learn and how to live—not how to make a living, which was a very different thing. It was important, of course, to know if a boy had an aptitude for language or mathematics, or if he had a mechanical turn of mind; but it was immaterial to them whether he had acquired that aptitude, say for languages, through learning Latin and Greek or through French and German. What was vital was that he should have a real understanding of the meaning of words and the framework of speech.

How far, continued Mr. Hichens, did modern education teach a boy how to learn and how to live? He ventured to think that the tendency of modern education was often in the wrong direction; that too little attention was given to the foundations which lay buried out of sight, and too much to a showy superstructure. Too much heed was paid to the parents who wanted an immediate return in kind on their money, and who forgot that education consisted in tilling the ground and sowing the seed—forget, also, that the seed must grow of itself. A boy's religious life and his ordinary every-day life at school were in two separate water-tight compartments. This fatal doubleness of life, this duplicity, pursued him to the end of his days, producing that shapelessness of life which Plato regarded with so much horror.

The kind of teaching that was required called for the highest type of character in the teachers, and it might be that the right type of man was not always attracted into the profession. For one thing, junior assistant masters were abominably paid. Their average salary was, he believed, less than that of workmen, and considerably less than that of skilled mechanics. In conclusion Mr. Hichens said that never had true education been more urgently needed than it was now when the British Empire was face to face with the tremendous problems that war had brought in its train. A want of education, or worse still, a misguided education, lay at the root of most of the nation's troubles. Strong pressure was being brought to bear to commercialize education—to make it subservient to the god of wealth, and thus to convert the community into a money-making mob. On which side were the forces of education to be, or were they on the fence?

Democratization at Cornell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ITHACA, N. Y.—In his annual report President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University described Cornell's new plan of partnership between trustees and professors, a plan which is not the German system, without a board of trustees, nor the English system, in which the professors are the corporation, but which is a modification of the American system in which the trustees voluntarily invest the professors with a share of their own powers and functions. These devolve on the trustees corresponding responsibilities and guarantee the professors the maximum of authority, independence and institutional control which seems compatible with the American idea of university organization and government.

"In the autumn of 1912," said President Schurman, "the president recommended in his annual report that the board should confer upon the faculty the privilege of participating with the trustees in the government of the university through representatives on the board to be elected by them who should preferably be members of the faculty." And besides this injection of professorial trustees into the board

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THE HOME FORUM

Divine Love Doth Guide

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that Love is the divine Principle of the universe, or, as John declared, that God is Love. Human beings apprehend the truth as a rule but slowly; and it usually requires a considerable effort on their part to grasp even feebly the significance or inward meaning of the absolute truth after it has been stated to them. The human mind is so deceived by the belief in the finite, that its cogitations chase each other within a narrow compass; and its self-imposed boundary is broken down only when it is startled by a blaze of spiritual illumination or compelled by the suffering which finite belief in the form of consciousness imposes upon it. By its material beliefs the human mind is self-blinded to the glories of heaven which lie at hand.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual fact that God, Love or divine Principle, is infinite. This means nothing less than that Love is omnipresent, that Love is the only real power in existence, and that, therefore, Love is the cause of all true being. Thus Christian Science teaches the absolute truth about Love. It indulges in no idle speculation as to the metaphysical fact; it seeks not to compromise in the slightest with the human mind; it gives forth the truth to mankind, knowing that only through the understanding of absolute truth can men be liberated from the illusions of the relative or finite or material sense of things. To compromise with absolute truth would be to deny the living and true God, would be to break the First Commandment, and would be helping to prolong the mesmeric dream of life in matter in which the human race finds itself. God is infinite Love; and Love is the divine Principle, self-sustained and all-creative.

Now the human problem is a simple one, however difficult its solution may appear to be to mortal sense. It is to come into the knowledge of the

allness of God. It is to realize that there is only one Mind, and that that Mind is Love. Just think how a man has to concentrate his thoughts on these great propositions to get but a faint idea of their meaning! He must do that; he must reason about them; he must put them alongside the beliefs of the human mind in order to see by comparison where the errors of mortal sense come in; he must continue to pursue this educative course until every single fallacy of the human consciousness has been exposed. What will result? In the gradual process whereby absolute truth is substituting the mythical, the insubstantial, or the unreal, what is actually happening is that the "old man," or the material concept of man, is being destroyed by the true apprehension of the real man, the spiritual idea of God.

The essential problem of life, then, is to endeavor to know spiritual man aright. And the problem is tackled correctly when it is attacked with the knowledge of the absolute. The problem is one for human beings who are coming into constant touch with each other and experiencing the continual ebb and flow of the human passions. It is not enough to say that, because God is Love or infinite good, evil in whatever form is unreal. Speaking absolutely that is the truth; but every human being has got to demonstrate it, and thus show the unreality of evil. And that is precisely where a man finds the inestimable value of Christian Science. Through Christian Science he is enabled to bring the spiritual understanding of the divine Principle, Love, to bear upon the human problem whatever it may be, and he solves the problem in the direct ratio of his spiritual understanding of the divine Principle, Love. As Mrs. Eddy so beautifully writes in Science and Health (page 454): "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way."

It is the experience of all who have

gained a little understanding of Christian Science that it is the greatest possible help to them in their dealings with their fellowmen. What should be the scientific way to approach any man at any time on any subject? Is there a rule which can be described as reliable? There is such a rule; and it is based on the understanding of Principle. God is infinite, and so is to be found perfectly expressed everywhere. Man, God's spiritual idea, is never out of the perfect consciousness of God, and the ideas of Mind are omnipresent. When, then, a human being is approached scientifically one has to endeavor to realize these spiritual facts; and in so doing, one is applying a positive rule which is scientific, because it is based on metaphysical truth. The person whom he seeks to approach may be believed to be the victim of error in some form or other; he may perhaps be harboring thoughts of hatred, resentment, or ill-will of some kind. These indeed may seem to be very obvious to physical perception. But can that prevent the scientific approach which depends on how clearly the other understands the omnipresence of Love and of God's perfect spiritual idea, man? If he does so understand Principle to the elimination of fear, no human condition can have any terror for him. Like Daniel when he was thrown into the den of lions, his knowledge of the omnipotence of divine Love will protect him from all evil. This is the way whereby evil belief, under whatever name, is destroyed. "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love," is how Mrs. Eddy writes of the power of truth on page 201 of Science and Health.

And if one turns to reflect more particularly on one's own problems, surely the revelation which has been made to the world by Christian Science is cause for the deepest gratitude. It matters not what mortal mind may argue; it matters not what the so-called material senses may say; the truth remains that divine Principle, which is Love, is guiding and sustaining the entire spiritual creation, including man. When that is lost sight of, human suffering ensues. Mrs. Eddy, while she ceased not to keep the absolute truth inviolably before the world, never failed to comfort those who were in the storm or in the calm. On page 79 of her Poems she sends forth a simple and tender message to all:

"It matters not what be thy lot,
So Love doth guide;
For storm or shine, pure peace is
thine,
Whate'er betide."

The Voice of the Forest

How thy green-gold eyes are sparkling,
Forest, thou mossy dreamer!
Thou with the sap of these sighing
letting the days go by!

Over the swaying of the crowns
How it fetches breath and surges
fuller, roaring enraged,
And passes—

And grows still— Assuaged.

Over the swaying of the crowns
Stands high an earnest tone that had
the ears
Already of a thousand years,
And yet a thousand years to it shall
hark,
And ever this rustling strong and
thundering dark.

—Peter Hill (Tr. from the German
by Jethro Bithell).

The Best Repentance

The best repentance is to up and act
for righteousness.—William James.



Photograph by Brown Bros.

Village of St. Vito and Mt. Sorapiss, One of the Highest Peaks of the Dolomites

"It is still not uncommon to meet with comparatively well-educated people who will unblushingly ask, 'And where precisely are the Dolomites?' It is indeed not impossible," writes S. H. Hamer, "that there still exists that delightful person who declared that she was never quite sure whether 'The Dolomites' was the name of a range of mountains or of a religious sect, or

that other entertaining person who remarked 'The Dolomites? Ah, yes, I met them last year down at Margate.' "One cannot accurately describe the Dolomites as a range of mountains for they are rather a series of groups or ranges, more or less connected with each other, mainly comprised in the southern part of the Austrian province of Tyrol, though stretching in places

over the border into Italy. . . . The name is derived from Deodat de Grate, Marquis of Dolomieu, who took his title from a village of Grenoble in the Dauphiné Alps. He first visited these mountains in 1789, and it is somewhat singular that while he examined and described the Tyrolean mountains of this formation, he does not seem to have devoted any attention to the

peaks near Grenoble which are composed of similar rock."

"The Dolomites" is a geological rather than a geographical term, dolomite being a peculiar combination of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. Mt. Sorapiss is more than ten thousand feet in height, and was first ascended in 1864. For many years the popular route of ascent was up the southeastern face, from a point near San Vito, but the more usual route now is up the northeastern face, starting from the Pfalzgrau Hut, near Sorapiss Lake.

Tennyson in His Home

The letter which follows was written in Gotha, in March, 1867, by Bayard Taylor, and is taken from E. D. Hanscom's "The Friendly Craft."

We landed at Southampton in heavenly May weather, and I determined to visit Farringford before going on to London. So I wrote at once to Tennyson, proposing a visit of an hour or two. Next morning came a friendly reply from Mrs. T., saying that there was a room ready for us, and we must make a longer visit. M. and I crossed to Cowes and Newport, and took a 'fly' to Farringford, distant twelve miles; a glorious drive across the Isle of Wight, between ivied hedges and past gardens of laurel and laurustinus in blossom. Green meadows, cowslips, daisies and hyacinths,—think of that for Feb. 21st! I found Farringford wonderfully improved: the little park is a gem of gardening art. The magnificent Roman illex in front of the house are finer than any I saw in Italy. We arrived about three o'clock, and were ushered into the drawing-room. The house has been refurbished, and a great many pictures and statues added since I was there. In a minute in came Tennyson, cordial as an old friend, followed by his wife. In Tennyson himself I could see no particular change. . . . We walked

through the park and garden; then M. returned to the house, while he and I went up on the downs, and walked for miles along the chalk cliffs above the sea. He was delightfully free and confidential, and I wish I could write to you much of what he said; but it was so inwrought with high philosophy and broad views of life that a fragment here and there would not fairly represent him. He showed me all his newly acquired territory; among the rest, a great stretch of wheat-fields bought for him by 'Enoch Arden.' We dined at six in a quaint room hung with pictures, and then went to the drawing-room for dessert. Tennyson and I retired to his study at the top of the house . . . and talked of poetry. He asked me if I could read his 'Boadicea.' I thought I could. 'Read it, and let me see!' said he. 'I would rather hear you read it!' I answered. Thereupon he did so, chanting the lumbering lines with great unctious. . . . After that we went up to the garret. . . . Tennyson read the 'Hylas' of Theocritus in Greek, his own 'Northern Farmer,' and Andrew Marvell's 'Coy Mistress.' . . . We parted at two o'clock and met again at nine in the breakfast room. I had arranged to leave at

noon, so there were only three hours left, but I had them with him on the lawn, and in the nook under the roof. . . . Tennyson said at parting, 'The gates are always open to you.' His manner was altogether more cordial and intimate than at my first visit. He took up the acquaintance where it first broke off, and had forgotten no word (neither had I) of our conversation ten years ago. When I spoke of certain things in his poetry, which I specially valued, he said more than once, 'But the critics blame me for just that. It is only now and then a man like yourself who sees what I meant to do.' He is very sensitive to criticism, I find, but perhaps not more than the rest of us; only one sees it more clearly in another. Our talk was to me delightful; it was as free and frank as if you had been in his place. . . . I felt, when I left Farringford, that I had a friend's right to return again."

A Walk in Chamouni

Together on the valley, white and sweet,
The dew and silence of the morning lay;
Only the tread of my disturbing feet
Did break, with printed shade and patient beat,
The crisped stillness of the meadow way;
And frequent mountain waters, welling up
In crystal gloom beneath some
mouldering stone,
Curdled in many a flower-enameled cup,
Whose soft and purple border,
scarcely blown,
Budded beneath their touch, and
trembled to their tone.

The fringed branches of the swinging
pines
Closed o'er my path; a darkness in
the sky,
That barred its dappled vault with
ruddied lines. . . .
Then through their aisles a motion
and a brightness
Kindled and shook—the weight of
shade they bore
On their broad arms was lifted by the
lightness
Of a soft, shuddering wind, and what
they wore
Of jeweled-dew was strewed about
the forest floor. . . . —Ruskin.

Divine Justice

If you love and serve men, you cannot by any hiding or stratagem escape remuneration. Secret retributions are always restoring the level, when disturbed, of the divine justice. It is impossible to tilt the beam. All the tyrants and proprietors and monopolists of the world in vain set their shoulders to heave the bar. Settles forever the ponderous equator to its line, and man and mote, and star and sun, must range to it, or be pulverized by the recoil.—Emerson.

The Koishaur Valley

left loomed the gorge, deep and black. Behind it and in front of us rose the dark-blue summits of the mountains, . . . standing out against the pale horizon, which still retained the last reflections of the evening glow. The stars twinkled out in the dark sky, and in some strange way it seemed to me that they were much higher than in our own north country."

After a night at the Post Station, the travelers again set forth. "In the west the moon was growing pale, and was just on the point of plunging into the black clouds which were hanging over the distant summits like the shreds of a torn curtain. We went out of the hut. Contrary to my fellow-traveler's prediction, the weather had cleared up, and there was a promise of a calm morning. The dancing choirs of the stars were interwoven in wondrous patterns on the distant horizon, and, one after another, they flickered out as the wan resplendence of the east suffused the dark, lilac vault of heaven, gradually illumining the steep mountain slopes. . . . To right and left loomed grim and mysterious chasms, and masses of mist, eddying and coiling like snakes, were creeping thither along the furrows of the neighboring cliffs, as though sentient and fearful of the approach of day.

"All was calm in heaven and on earth, calm as within the heart of a man at the moment of morning prayer; only at intervals a cool wind rushed in from the east, lifting the horses' manes. . . . The road seemed to lead into the sky, for so far as the eye could discern, it still mounted up and up, until finally it was lost in the

cloud which, since early evening, had been resting on the summit of Mount Güt, like a kite awaiting its prey. . . . He whose lot it has 'een, as mine has been, to wander over the desolate mountains, long to observe their fantastic shapes, greedily to gulp down the life-giving air diffused through their ravines—he, of course, will understand my desire to communicate, to narrate, to sketch those magic pictures.

"Well, at length we reached the summit of Mount Güt and, halting, looked around us. Upon the mountain a gray cloud was hanging, its cold breath threatening the approach of a storm; but in the east everything was so clear and golden that we—that is, the staff captain and I—forgot all about the cloud. . . . Yes, the staff captain too; in simple hearts the feeling for the beauty and grandeur of nature is a hundredfold stronger and more vivid than in us, ecstatic composers of narratives, in words and on paper."

"And, indeed, such a panorama I can hardly hope to see elsewhere. Beneath us lay the Koishaur valley, intersected by the Arava and another stream as if by two silver threads; a bluish mist was gliding along the valley, fleeing into the neighboring defiles from the warm rays of the morning. To right and left the mountain crests, towering higher and higher, intersected each other and stretched out, covered with . . . thickets; in the distance were the same mountains, which now, however, had the appearance of two cliffs, one like to the other. And all these . . . were burning in the crimson glow so merrily and so brightly that it seemed as though one could live in such a place forever."

Thoreau as a Reader

Quoting Lowell's remark in one of his essays on Thoreau—"We confess that there is a certain charm for us even about a fool who has read myriads of books; there is an indefinable atmosphere around him as of distant lands around a great traveler"—Mark van Doren, in his recent study of Thoreau, says: "Lowell, who is far from insinuating that Thoreau is a fool, here puts the student on the track of what is soundest and most engaging in Thoreau—his love and use of books. His genius for the specific

did not fail him here but made of him (not to speak of the writer in him which it distinguished) a reader whose every remark rings true and inviting. . . . He has that 'indefinable atmosphere around him' which lies around any man who seems to have all the time in the world to do what he pleases—in Thoreau's case the man who has all the time in the world to read and reread his favorite books. And since it is in his reading that he has most control of himself, his example is not bad. It is the chapter on Reading in Walden, with its reminder that the language of the classics is dead only to the degenerate, and its assertion that 'books must be read as deliberately as they were written,' which marks him as a scholar and which distinguishes him from some of his less self-contained contemporaries.

"Perhaps his distinction as a writer and as a personality is to be ascribed to the fact that he studied only what was best in college, that he settled down to the wonderful luxurious task of reading the older English poets through, and did not allow himself to be gulped down the last piece of mystic bait from Germany or England. . . . Thoreau knew pretty well from the beginning what he wanted to read, and he was able to keep himself within the wholesome limits which his instinct and conscience set. He had not the transcendental pride in catholicity of reading that chooses his fields like a self-reliant scholar.

"There is a rare workmanlike air about Thoreau's handling of books. When he reports his reading it is from isolation, and it is as if a cabinet-maker stepped out of his shop to exhibit a pet piece of his own making. When one hears that he read Chalmers' 'Poets' through, one sees him sitting alone in quiet, fondling his book much as a carpenter squints along a smoothed board, or a sailor trims his yarn on a pile of canvas. He read as systematically as his means allowed in such fields as the older English poets, the Seventeenth Century, the classics and the oriental Scriptures, always in this workmanlike fashion. Intensely serious, sedulously bent on self-improvement, he selected with precision and read for strength. He had a quick and true eye for excellence. He would pass by many delicate rhythms," says Emerson, "but he would detect every line stanza or line in a volume, and knew very well where to find an equal poetic charm in prose." One would like to have seen his collection of extracts from the noblest poetry.

"An understanding of this bent for refining the best from books—crystal sentences, precious lines and fine flavors—will take the student farthest along the way of his reading, and do most to explain why he tarried here, why he never left there, why he passed this field by, why he set up an idol in that place."

The Birds

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solaced the woods, and spread their
painted wings;
Till even: nor then the solemn night-
ingale
Ceased warbling, but all night tuned
her soft lays.
Others, on silver lakes and rivers
bathed
Their downy breasts; the swan, with
arched neck
Between her white wings mantling
proudly, rows
Her state with oar feet.

—Milton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1917

EDITORIALS

Frederick Douglass

IN A speech delivered on June 16, 1858, almost three years before the outbreak of the war between the States, Abraham Lincoln said, "I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." When it came to be realized, as it did through the agitation carried on by Lundy, Garrison, Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe and other abolitionists, that the shackles originally intended for black men only must, if slavery were to endure, be borne by the part white, and nearly all white, as well, those who had been unconvinced by any other argument or appeal, who had resisted even the homely logic of the Great Debater, began to doubt the permanency and even the indefinite continuity of the "institution." The mulattos, the quadroons and the octoroons in the slave marts and in the slave fields were increasing. Race sentiment was being aroused; racial sympathy was being stirred. Men and women of the white strain who had asserted their right to liberty, had been captured and returned to their masters. There were many touches in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that fired the heart of humanity against chattel slavery, but among them all that which sank deepest into the consciousness of the American people was the pictured flight from persecution in her own country of the young octoroon wife, Eliza, babe in arms, across a frozen river, into a strange land. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was fiction, but its strength as an indictment against slavery lay in the almost universal conviction that it was founded on fact.

Was there not proof of it in the case of Frederick Douglass, who for over twenty years had been establishing, by exercise of his native gifts, his right to recognition among the intellectual men of his times? Douglass was a mulatto, the son of a white father and a black mother. On the point of blood he was half free, even if it should be conceded that he was also half slave. That part of him which was white was just as much in bondage as that part which was black. But the law took no cognizance of this fact. He was only half black, but he was all slave. All that is, save the spirit that dwelt within him. That was free. It rebelled. It impelled Douglass to strike for freedom. He fled. He was caught. He fled again. He made his way from Maryland to New York and later to Massachusetts. He made speeches in behalf of his downtrodden people. He gained friends at home and abroad. English admirers subscribed sufficient money to enable him to purchase his freedom. He had a story to tell, and he told it with a fervor and an eloquence that won tens of thousands over to the once much-despised abolitionist cause.

He stood side by side with some of the most polished orators of the day, and held his own. He delivered college commencement addresses, he edited newspapers, he wrote books. He was invited to appear before the New York Legislature, and his poised and polished no less than his oratorical powers amazed the Assembly. This man of parts, of fine attainments, it was everywhere silently but none the less impressively realized, might have been a wageless serf in a Baltimore shipyard if he had not staked his all upon a second dash for freedom, and won. "How many others possessed of native ability, who are half white, yes, or even all black, are there in the country?" was a question that occurred to multitudes, a question that helped to turn the scale in the final issue.

Frederick Douglass nursed no illusions with regard to the future of the Negro in the United States. He saw the fetters fall. He saw the opening of opportunity to the freedman. He rejoiced in the triumph of right and justice. But he did not share in the expectations of the enthusiasts who believed that political freedom of itself would secure either economic independence or social equality to the Negro. In his own case, he could not deny, and was far from attempting it, that he had been rewarded according to his deserving. He was respected, trusted, honored. He was made secretary to the Santo Domingo Commission. He was made Counselor of the District of Columbia. In 1872 his name led all the rest in the list of chosen Republican electors for New York State. He was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was commissioned, as a final tribute to his worth, Minister to the Republic of Haiti. But, without being a vain man, for he was nothing of the kind, he was conscious of deserving such preferment as came to him. He knew that he must deserve it to obtain it. And, like Bruce, and Turner, and Booker Washington, who followed him, and others of the race with which he was identified, he knew, and always maintained, that nothing could be done for the Negro race beyond what had already been done, except that which it could, and must, do for itself.

Those who have estimated the character of Frederick Douglass are almost a unit in describing him as a man endowed with great moral, intellectual and spiritual qualities. He neither entertained nor displayed resentment toward the South. He constantly expressed the belief that the Southern people were rather victims than beneficiaries of the slavery system. He looked up to Lincoln not only as the Liberator of his people, but as the savior of the Union. Even in the bitterest hours of civil strife, he pleaded for a charity that would wipe out all malice, as did the Emancipator, and prayed for a peace that would be as acceptable to the vanquished as to the victor, because just to both.

Franco-Spanish Relations

THE eloquent appeal recently made, in the Paris Journal, by Señor Jacinto-Octavio Picon, a member of the Spanish Academy for the strengthening of relations between Spain and France, cannot fail to have carried still further a movement which, in spite of many a set-

back, has for many years been rapidly gaining ground. During the three years immediately preceding the war, the rapprochement between the two countries was being steadily strengthened. Placed under the necessity of working out some form of common salvation in Morocco, Paris and Madrid lost no opportunity of rendering their relations with each other as cordial as possible. It was for this reason that the King of Spain visited Paris in the May of 1913, and it was for this reason that M. Poincaré visited Madrid five months later.

For some time after the outbreak of the war, there was an interruption of the development of this policy, as there was of that of so many other policies which had been regarded as of first importance before the outbreak of the great struggle. It was not long, however, before both France and Spain took stock of the matter, and decided that there was no reason why they should not, in the future, continue the policy they had been following, namely, that of getting to know each other better. So a mission of French Academics went to Spain, and were received everywhere with the greatest cordiality, and a few months later a Spanish mission, composed of men eminent in the realm of letters and of art, visited France, and was everywhere received with equal cordiality. Then there were such incidents as the visit of Señor Dato to the British Governor of Gibraltar, and the visit of General Lyauté to Madrid, when the King gave a banquet in his honor at the palace.

Señor Picon, in his appeal in the Journal, was, therefore, preaching very largely to the converted. His appeal, nevertheless, was particularly welcome, inasmuch as he based it, not so much on common interests as upon common ideals. As in the existence of men, so in the existence of nations, he said, there was something superior to material interests. Individual good will would open the way; literary corporations and industrial centers would only have to follow it, and there would come a moment when official action would have nothing to do but to sanction and strengthen the existence of ties already created.

Cultivation of Scottish Grass Lands

THE report recently made by the Scottish Departmental Committee on Food Supplies, to the Secretary of Scotland, touches a matter of first importance when it deals with the cultivation of grass lands in Scotland. Although it is, of course, a well-known fact that much of the pasture land of Scotland could not profitably be turned to account in any other way, it is also well known that there are many acres in the hands of farmers and occupying owners which, in the present circumstances, might well be brought under the plow. The committee says that steps should be taken to find out what land, now in grass, is suitable for growing grain and other crops, and to make sure that it shall be cultivated; also that steps should be taken to cultivate lands now let as grass parks and home policies, where the ordinary organization of a farm does not exist. Finally the committee makes the courageous proposal that, in this latter case, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, by itself or its nominees, should enter, occupy, and cultivate such lands.

If these projects are carried out, one of the great problems will be the question of labor. Not only does the scarcity of skilled labor tend to force up wages so that the farmer cannot farm at a profit, but the fact that the labor must be skilled labor renders the supplying of deficiencies a particularly difficult matter. Many expedients have already been tried, such as the release of soldiers for seasonal work, the employment of women, and of boys and girls at holiday times. Those, however, who know anything of the problems peculiar to agriculture will be inclined to agree with the committee when it contends, as it does, that if farmers are to attempt increased production of food, they must be afforded a greater measure of security in the matter of labor supply than they have hitherto enjoyed. In England, women have done remarkable service in agriculture, but in England the entrance of women on this field of labor represented a new source of supply, whereas in Scotland it has always been the practice of women to work on the land, to a very large extent. Hence, as the report points out, "the reserve supply now available is not large."

The whole question is one for experts, but anyone who appreciates the prime importance of the matter will appreciate, too, the cogency of the committee's contention that no man, at present working on a farm, should be called up for military service without the sanction of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. It is, after all, largely a question of business efficiency in the matter of government. If agriculture is regarded as first on the list of essential industries, and if the care of this industry has been placed in the hands of a special board, then it is reasonable to think that this board is best qualified to decide, and should decide, on so important an issue, affecting its charge, as that of labor.

Where Publicity Is Folly

THE people of the United States, like the people of all democratic countries, are properly jealous of their right to a free press. That goes without saying. Invasion of this right is not to be condoned, on any ground. A free press and personal liberty are sacred prerogatives. But personal liberty has its limitations. There is no confusion, in intelligent thought in the United States today, as to the distinction between liberty and license. In the widest possible interpretation of personal freedom in a democracy, no citizen has a right to do that which infringes on the rights of another, or that which is contrary to public policy. While the liberty of the individual is asserted, admitted, and safeguarded with a liberality that tyranny is unable to understand, much less concede, there is a line beyond which it is agreed the individual must not go. That fact has come to be recognized and respected instinctively by the great mass of the people.

But what the individual citizen does not claim for himself as a privilege or a right, he is too often disposed to grant to the newspaper. He realizes fully that there

are times when public policy demands discretion, judgment, reserve, even silence on the part of the citizen; yet at the same time his attitude toward the press is often such as to encourage what amounts to breaches of public confidence and betrayal of secrets, which involve public as well as private interests of supreme importance.

Much of the freedom enjoyed by the press, in democratic countries, is conditional upon the observance by the press of certain very well-defined obligations. Because, generally speaking, there is little that demands concealment in the United States, some newspapers forget or ignore the fact that conditions may be so changed, within a few hours, as to make the withholding of what, in ordinary circumstances, might be classed as news, a far greater service to the people than the publishing of it. There have been many instances, recently, when ordinary discretion and ordinary editorial judgment should have brought about the suppression, rather than the conspicuous display, of a vast amount of so-called news matter. Utterly without excuse has been the exploitation of news concerning the movements of shipping, measures taken for the protection of wharves and bridges, orders to the Navy, military assignments, munition stores, and so on.

Let it be sincerely hoped that the agents of no watchful, possible enemy nation have been engaged in gathering up the facts with reference to the defensive position of the United States which have been so generously and foolishly exposed and distributed by the free press of that country during the last ten days, and that no harm may come of so much prodigality of governmental and editorial confidences. Possibly no injury to the Nation or to its people will follow, at this time, a revelation of facts that should have been kept behind locked doors. But, if no lamentable consequences ensue, credit for such an escape from folly will not be due the press that indulged in it, the people who encouraged it, or the authorities who permitted it.

Missouri Wants a Change

THE name of the man who first said "I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show Me," as well as the occasion for his saying it, are among the many things that would be interesting in our times if they were not yards deep in the debris of the past. There is a belief current in St. Louis that Pierre Liguiste Laclede, founder of that city, was the first to hear it; but whether he heard it from a white trapper or a red hunter is a point in doubt. Laclede left New Orleans on Aug. 3, 1763, with the intention of establishing a trading post at some distant point up the river, probably with the view of anticipating the Hudson's Bay Company, already active, and other exploring and exploiting enterprises then in contemplation across the Atlantic. It may be mentioned as a coincidence that the year named was that in which began the career of the first John Jacob Astor, who was to be a large figure in Western frontier trade. However, Laclede, after making a short stay at St. Genevieve, then a mission in the wilderness, pushed on to Ft. Chartres, where he arrived on Nov. 3. This means that it took him three months to travel over a distance that can now be traversed in a day. In the course of another month he traveled by land to the mouth of the Missouri, some distance above the spot on which he had already decided to establish his post. Returning to Ft. Chartres to spend the winter, he sent young Auguste Chouteau up the river at the opening of navigation, in February, 1764, with a company of thirty men and boys, with instructions regarding the exact place of landing. On the 14th of February, St. Valentine's Day, 1764, this little company set to work making a regular landing and a clearing.

Years later, when the settlement had grown to considerable proportions, and Chouteau was in circumstances which enabled him to travel at his leisure, he met numerous explorers and frontiersmen in the West and Northwest, and with them spent evenings in telling and listening to stories of early adventure. Occasionally some one of them would start out boastfully by saying something like this, "The most wonderful experience anybody ever heard of was one I was mixed up in on the first trip I made to Ft. Benton." Then, according to legendary history, Auguste Chouteau would break in with, "Be careful, my friend; remember, I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show Me." It is chronicled, in manuscripts treasured in the old Mercantile Library collection of St. Louis, that if Chouteau could not tell a story more extraordinary than any he had heard in the course of an evening with his brother pioneers, he would send a handsome present, next day, to each member of the party.

In old steamboat days on the Missouri and Mississippi, people from all other parts of the country, attracted to the West and Southwest by tales of its wonderful possibilities, never had the least difficulty in identifying the native Missourian, because he invariably insisted upon being shown. In the Argonautic movement of 1849, when Missourians flocked to the placer mines of California by the thousand, each and every one of them demanded that he be shown. So it was also in the war between the states, when Missourians went with the North and South in nearly equal numbers, they scarcely ever took anything for granted from the volunteers of other states. "I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show Me" finally got into politics, then it got into melody, then it landed on the stage, and, for the last thirty years or so, everybody introduced to a Missourian, in the United States or in any other part of the world, seems to have felt that he would be exposing his ignorance if he did not say, "Oh, yes, certainly; you must be shown!"

Well, the upshot of it all is that Missourians are getting tired of it. They are saying that it does not embody, the modern Missourian thought, which is that of giving, rather than receiving. For many years, to be sure, Missourians were doubtful but open to conviction, and it has taken them some time to become satisfied with the evidence which people from other parts of the country and other parts of the world had to offer, but they are now ready to make recompense for all the things they have been shown. Henceforth the salutation will be "I'm a Missourian; let me show you," or "I'm a Missourian; listen,

while I show you," or "Yes, I'm from Missouri; just be seated while I impart priceless knowledge." Some day soon, it is understood, Representative Dyer, Republican, of St. Louis, is to be recognized by Speaker Clark and given a full half hour, on the floor of Congress, in which to present to the country the reasons why Missouri is tired of the old appellation. "Show Me," and how the State is now doing things in a way to merit patient indulgence when it says "Let me Show You!"

Notes and Comments

IT is in the human life which has assimilated itself to some great movement that vitality and romance are found. John Cassell serves as a good instance. He began his career just 100 years ago, and his signing of the pledge, after hearing John Liversy preach, led him to tramp to London to further the "cause." His trade was that of a carpenter, and he took to traveling the country, his basket of tools slung over his shoulder, carpentering here and preaching there.

It was in 1850 that Cassell set up in the Strand as a printer and publisher. He saw that it was through cheap literature that the people were to be reached, and he gave them The Working Man's Friend. Later, from La Belle Sauvage Yard, where he had removed, he issued the Popular Educator, and the first parts of Cassell's Magazine. The "Manchester Carpenter" had exchanged his bag of tools and his roadside oratory for a printing press. With the printed word he fought the battle of Temperance, of Education, and incidentally, through his edition of "Uncle Tom," with the Cruikshank illustrations, of Abolition as well.

All the more pleasing should it be, to those who hope some day to see the billboard nuisance completely abolished, that the recent decision, with reference to the Chicago ordinance requiring frontage consents to the erection of disfiguring signs on vacant property in residence districts, was handed down by the United States Supreme Court in support of an earlier decision by the highest tribunal in the State, thus affording a national and final precedent. The billboard is a Federal as well as a State and a local offense, and it is gratifying to find it in Federal judicial disfavor.

WHEN the Eastern division of the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway was first charted, its line stopped considerably short of Boston. A proposition is now under consideration for including a connection terminating in that city. Divergence from the original route would begin at Easton, Pa., and the highway would thence extend through Stroudville, Pa.; Goshen, Monroe, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Millerton, N. Y.; Canaan, Winsted, Hartford, Willimantic, and Putnam, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and, by way of Taunton and Brockton, to Boston. It appears that the association at the head of this enterprise is desirous of ascertaining the state of sentiment throughout the region which the proposed change would affect. This being, generally speaking, the closed automobile season, automobilists interested in the extension might give some of their spare time to letter writing.

THE proposal that the distillers and the brewers of the United States should take time by the forelock and put their plants to work on the production of fuel alcohol for motor engines, should receive serious consideration from those who have capital invested in a vanishing industry. There is great need of a motor fuel to supplement the gasoline supply, and to lower, through honest competition, gasoline-trust prices. Nothing is plainer, at all events, than that the distillers and brewers must shortly find a new occupation for their plants.

CHAMPIONS of the right of individuals to sell their services in the market where the best price is offered will watch with interest the forthcoming decision of the New Jersey Chancery Court in an injunction case against Charles H. Gifford, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The defendant, who for seventeen years has been an employee of the concern named, recently asked for promotion, at the same time intimating the possibility that the knowledge he had acquired might be valuable to some other company. A temporary order, already issued, restrains him from revealing any trade secret he has acquired. Should this rule be made permanent, Mr. Gifford, and many other persons, desiring to seek a better employment, must apparently do so with the understanding that they are to start anew as if they were apprentices.

THE Yucatan sisal growers, who are endeavoring to defend their campaign for higher prices for the product from which binder twine is manufactured, insist that the farmer in the United States is getting, through some process, high prices for his products, and that these rates should be passed along. That is a theory to which many people are subscribing, in these days of high selling, and no one seems seriously to object until the individual who has no recourse is reached. The "ultimate consumer," who is the victim of all the speculators, is the one who bears the burden.

"THE mother of the English stage," Mrs. John Billington, as Gretchen, contributed not a little to the amazing success of Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," at the Adelphi in the '60s. She was, of course, a contemporary of Dickens, and one of the incidents in her career which she liked best to recall was in connection with the Dickens and Wilkie Collins adaptation of the Christmas story, "No Thoroughfare." Dickens was in America when the play first came on at the Adelphi, but he got back to London in time to see Mrs. Billington take the part of the veiled lady. His remark was that he would never have believed that he could have cried or shed a tear at his own work, but that he had been made to by Mrs. Billington's performance.